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TWEED IN PRISON.

TWELVE YEARS IN PRISON AND FINED $12,500.

SCENES IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER YESTERDAY—LAST WORDS FOR THE PRISONER—THE MOTION FOR ARREST OF JUDGMENT.

Never, perhaps, in the annals of American history was a more important trial brought to a close than that which yesterday terminated in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. More exciting trials there certainly have been, but never one which concerned so intimately the interest of good and honest government. Under the autocratic rule of the man who was yesterday, by the verdict of twelve honest men, consigned to a convict's cell for what will undoubtedly be the remainder of his days, corruption reigned triumphant in all departments of the City Government, and honesty had disappeared, it was thought, forever. So potent had the sway of the ring of thieves who bought Judges and Legislatures become, that the citizens, seeing no hope of ridding themselves of the yoke, submitted in silence. So demoralized did the followers of those who ruled the City become that each seemed to outdo the other in dishonesty and villainy. The trial and conviction of William M. Tweed has, however, shown that the power of the Ring is broken, and that the City has redeemed itself from the stain which has so long disfigured it. The scene in the court-room yesterday morning is one never to be forgotten. As early as 9 o'clock the corridors and staircases were thronged with anxious crowds, who waited patiently until the doors were opened. It was agreed on all sides that even during the progress of the celebrated McFarland trial so great a crowd had not clamored for admission, nor had such interest centred on the principal figure in the scene. Immediately on the opening of the doors a tremendous rush was made, and in a few minutes every inch of space in the court-room was occupied. Even the space allotted for lawyers and representatives of the press was invaded, and the efforts of a strong force of Police were required to keep the excited crowd outside from forcibly gaining an entrance. Every eye was turned on Tweed as he entered the court-room, and it was noticed that his countenance bore the evidence of intense mental suffering. The argument of the prisoner's counsel in arrest of judgment was looked upon as a mere waste of time, and the refusal to grant the motion was a foregone conclusion. The motion of Mr. Tremain for the imposition of separate sentences on each of the offenses of which the prisoner had been convicted was a masterpiece of oratory, in which, while he asked for a sentence commensurate with the great crimes which had been committed, he did not needlessly wound the feelings of the fallen chief of Tammany Ring. The address of Judge Davis before passing sentence was calm and dignified, and reviewed in an able manner the history of the frauds so successfully carried out under the rule of the Ring. The protracted and trying scenes attendant on the passing of sentence had a visible effect on Tweed, who had lost all the indifference of manner presented by him during the progress of the trial, and he seemed relieved when the ordeal was past, and he was removed from the room. These last scenes in the great drama can never be forgotten by those whose good fortune it was to witness them. Throughout the address of Judge Davis and during the reading of the sentence Tweed had stood facing the law he had so long defied, embodied in the dignified and fearless magistrate upon the bench. There was nothing imposing in Tweed as he thus stood facing the law. He clutched the back of the chair before him with both hands as if to support himself. There was nothing of the defiant in his look. His face was stolid and his gaze almost vacant. At times his lip quivered, but in the main he was wonderfully calm. But it was the calmness of despair, not of defiance. When Judge Davis, referring to the audacity of the criminal, brought his hand down upon his desk by way of emphasis, a tremor, faint but still perceptible, ran through the frame of the culprit. There was no sign of his giving way to those some distance from him, but the officer who sat beside him put up his hand as if to support him. When the ordeal was over, Tweed sank into his chair, weighed down apparently for the first time by a consciousness of his condition.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Mr. Graham presented his argument on the motion in arrest of judgment. He said that in addition to the points already presented, he wished to present a decision of the Court of Appeals in a case against Rensselaer County, published on Friday in the Albany *Argus*, which, he claimed, established the unconstitutionality of all commissions; in other words, the unconstitutionality of the Legislature's acts when they attempted to transfer from the elected officers of a place their duties to agents of the Legislature. This, therefore, cut at the root of the act of 1870, directing a board to do the duty of the Supervisors. He read Judge Allen's opinion in the case. He contended that the point in that case was whether the State could, by annexing a few worthless acres to Troy, create a new political division, and thus give the Legislature a right to overrule, under an evasion, the provisions of the Constitution securing the great right of local self-government. This, he said, Judge Allen had clearly negatived in his opinion, and by it had ruled that the system of boards and commissions was unconstitutional. Judge Foley's dissenting opinion gave point to this. He admits that if it were a new question he would agree with Judge Allen, but in view of the decision in The People vs. Draper, (relating to the New-York Police Commission,) and the long acquiescence in it, he dissents. He called attention to other parts of Judge Allen's opinion, reciting the facts in support of the view that the small additions to Troy were an attempt at an evasion of constitutional provisions by creating a new nominal territorial division, while it was really intended only for the City of Troy. To support such a law would be to open a broad road for usurpation by the Legislature. Mr. Graham then argued that the strength of this opinion was that, whether these three Auditors had a new office or not, the local Board of Supervisors, with its local duties and local powers, was wiped out to transfer their powers to another body, and such transfer of powers from a constitutional local board to another board or body composed of more or less, was here decided to be void. It was wresting from the County of New-York the right of self-government and transferring it to persons nominated by the central Government. Again, for a moment, he would raise the question of the jurisdiction of this court. His Honor would remember that the statute gave the Court of Special Sessions jurisdiction over misdemeanors and repealed all statutes to the contrary. He insisted that the length of time during which this provision had been neglected was no argument. Error was not to be venerated because it had acquired the hoar of age. He recalled to his Honor the case of Huber. In 1858, a provision was made for three sitting Judges in the Court of General Sessions. In 1865, that act was modified by naming the two Judges, but in 1870 the act of 1858 was revived. Yet the revival was in a few days strangled by a provision substantially restoring the act of 1868. Under that without question the court sat some two years, when the point was taken by Mr. Wehle that the revival of the act of 1868 was in a county tax levy, and was therefore unconstitutional, and notwithstanding the two years' sequiescence, notwithstanding the confusion cast by the decision into the execution of the criminal law, the Court of Appeals had maintained the point and overruled the law. He called the attention of the court to the broad powers given by this act to the Court of Special Sessions, which, within its exclusive jurisdiction over misdemeanors, gave it powers to come in conflict with this court. He insisted that the claim of Mr. Tremain that the two acts of 1873 were in *pari materia*, and to be interpreted together, had no force, since the first act applied to an act not yet born. Could one Legislature control another? Could one Legislature control its own future action? Could it say that an act it should hereafter pass should have no validity? If so, he had not understood our theory of government. He submitted that the act of April 30, 1873, being the later, repealed the act of 29th April, 1873. They could not divide legislation into its component parts. It became a law when signed by the Governor, not before. It dated from then. A prior act could not control the meaning of a posterior law; nor could a posterior law give a meaning to a prior statute not contained in it. He submitted that the act of April 29 could only take effect by way of injunction, the Legislature enjoining itself or *ex post facto* by defining a law in virtual existence. In either view it was void. Here was something not yet fully presented to which he called Mr. Tremain's attention. P. 1,017 of the Revised Statutes said that the limit for indictments should be three years. But that provision was repealed in 1860, and a substitute, substantially the same, enacted. Now the act of 1873 amended the revised statute which was dead, and wiped out the statute of 1860. This law was therefore *ex post facto*. Now the law of 1873 made this limitation five years. This was the only law now in existence. It imposed a different period, and this different condition. By the act of 1860 the Statute of Limitations ran while he lived in the United States. By the act of 1873 it only ran while he lived within the State of New-York. This was not only a change of time but a change of conditions, working an injury to the defendant and invading his rights so as to be *ex post facto*. That the Legislature understood what they were doing was shown by the language of the act of 29th of April, where they reserved rights and liabilities already accrued under the acts "repealed" by the act of April 30. He called on counsel to admit or deny that this act of April 30, 1873, "repealed" the section appointing the Board of Audit; in other words, wiped it out completely. He called attention to the Missouri test-oath case, in which the imposition of an oath on a minister under the new Constitution of Missouri was held to be unconstitutional, as imposing deprivation of political and civil rights by an *ex post facto* provision. So he claimed that this law stripped Tweed of rights. It mattered little to the question of the validity of this law whether Tweed had had to appeal to the right thus taken from him. If was enough if by any possibility it might have affected him. He read from Mr. Justice Field's opinion in the case that the rule of *ex post facto* did not apply solely to laws depriving of life, liberty, or tangible property, but to laws which extended or altered punishment inflicted a punishment on the feelings, depriving of the right to pursue professional employment, altering the rules of evidence, &c. So he claimed that the extension of the time of liability to punishment was an extension of the punishment; the limiting him to a State instead of the whole United States, to avail himself of the statute of limitations, was an alteration of the punishment, and was *ex post facto*. He claimed, therefore, that the law of 1860 having been wiped out, his status was changed, and there was no legal ground for this proceeding.

THE DECISION OF THE COURT.

Justice Davis said, with regard to their last point, the only new point presented, it was clear to him that if this law of 1873 was *ex post facto*, the result would be, not that the law of 1860 was abrogated, but the attempt to abrogate it had failed; but in construing such laws the court only adjudged them invalid so far as the prior offenses, but operative for the future. He should, therefore, be compelled to hold that the act of 1860 was valid in that case. But the statute of limitations was no element in a crime, nor did it affect the rights of the people or the prisoner, except by limiting the time during which the indictment might be had. Again, if all statutes of limitations were swept away, the common law was restored and there was no limit of time to an indictment. As to the effect of the act of April 29, 1870, on the act of April 30, 1873, the courts were bound to interpret the statutes by the intent of the Legislature, gathered from authentic sources. This act of April 30, 1873, had passed the Houses of the Legislature, and was in the Governor's hands, when, as it appeared by a recital in the act, a doubt arose in the Governor's mind whether his signature might not release certain persons from civil and criminal liability, and to meet this the act of the 29th of April was passed. The court must read the acts together, and interpret the act of the 29th as validly declaring the intent of the other act. To hold otherwise would be to say the Legislature could not declare its intent. But on the act of April 30 itself he had no doubt that no such effect arose as claimed. For the simple abrogation of an office never had been held nor ever could be held to shield the former officer from liability for offense while in office. The question of the jurisdiction of the act he had already passed on. It was claimed that the act of 1855, took away from the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions jurisdiction of misdemeanors. He had suggested then that the long continuance of the exercise of the jurisdiction by the Oyer and Terminer should have great weight. He thought still that that act was intended merely to regulate the proceedings between the courts. It gave the Special Sessions exclusive jurisdiction of complaints pending before them. That was the way he read it, but that was very different from exclusive jurisdiction over all misdemeanors. He had no doubt of this. A new argument had been presented under the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Troy case. He recognized the doctrine affirmed there. It was in accordance with an argument of his in 1865, when he held that a mere evasion of the constitutional limitations as to localities was invalid. But that case did not apply here. There was a broad distinction between the Legislature appointing officers for localities and creating new offices and imposing new duties on local officers already in office. Tweed continued to be a local officer because his local constituency had elected him. The Legislature simply imposed on him a new local duty as a local officer. He was very clear in his own judgment that the new distribution of local duties among local officers was not obnoxious to the constitutional objections.

Mr. Fullerton—Then was he not guilty as a Supervisor?

Mr. Justice Davis—As President of the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Fullerton—Then is there not a punishment specially provided?

Mr. Justice Davis—You have an exception on that point.

COUNSEL FOR THE PEOPLE MOVE FOR JUDGMENT.

Mr. Tremain then moved for judgment, stating that the belief of the counsel was that there should be a judgment on each count, identical as to the similar counts, consecutive as to the different offenses. In other words, there were two hundred and four counts on fifty-one accounts. Four counts went to each account. In their opinion, the four counts of each set embraced two distinct offenses. The first three embraced willful neglect. The fourth included the element of corruption. There was nothing inconsistent in this. Two offenses might well arise on the same act. The court had the power to treat all four counts as one offense, yet counsel had no doubt that, as matter of law, a judgment might be pronounced for each of one hundred and four separate offenses, the maximum penalty for each being one year's imprisonment and $250 fine. If his Honor should choose to take the more merciful view, of course, the number of penalties would be reduced to one-half, or fifty-one years' imprisonment and fifty-one fines. Mr. Tremain then gave a long list of authorities to the counsel for the defense for their consideration.

Mr. Graham, addressing himself to Mr. Tremain, said that his motion was perfectly startling and utterly without parellel. The jury had been kept in ignorance of the consequences of their verdict.

Judge Davis remarked that Mr. Tremain had announced his intentions.

Mr. Graham said he had not heard it till that moment. What he had seen in the papers he had supposed without authority.

Mr. Tremain said that the jury in this case had not contented themselves with pronouncing a general verdict. Had they done so, he confessed all the authorities proved that only one punishment could be inflicted. The jury, however, in answer to the demand of counsel for the Government, under the full intimations that they had nothing to do with the consequences which might flow from their verdict, and that their office was simply to determine upon the several counts contained in these voluminous indictments, that there would be no intimation of any relaxation on the part of the officers representing the Government, pronounced a verdict of guilty on each of the 204 counts. The question, and the only question, therefore, which it is proper for the counsel for the Government to consider and discuss is this: What are the legal consequences which flow from such a special verdict, and what is the form of the judgment which the law demands, not as a matter of discretion, but as a matter of regular legal proceedings. With all matters resting in the discretion of this court we do not propose to interfere; but it is our duty, so far as we may, to ask that, in pronouncing the judgment which the law demands in this case, that judgment shall be in conformity with precedent and the established practice in criminal proceedings. What, then, was the consequence of the verdict in this case? He had listened in vain for a single authority on the part of the defendant's counsel applicable to the criminal proceedings. Two cases in civil suits had been read, which it was unnecessary to consider, and he understood that in the case quoted—that of Foster against the New-York Central Railroad—there was an expressed distinction between the civil and criminal cases. He gave the gentlemen on the other side a long list of cases where the practice of law applicable to criminal proceedings prevailed, and references to elementary works, to which no response was given; but they had, instead thereof, an appeal to the mercy of the court upon a question which had passed beyond it, and now the consequence belonged entirely to the law. He maintained, then, to state his proposition, that the law demanded, as a matter of inevitable necessity, justice, and that there should be a separate judgment on each of the 204 counts. They also conceded that, as the court had evidence before it, and therefore was more prepared to meet intelligently than a court without it, it was in duty bound to ascertain from the evidence whether the several counts in this indictment set forth distinct and independent crimes, or whether they were counts all setting out in legal phraseology the mere offense, that that amplitude of phraseology which the rules of pleading permitted to obviate objections on the score of variance, and to meet and embrace proof. In the first place they asserted that the rules of pleading laid down in all the elementary works sanctioned by authority was that there was a fundamental distinction between an indictment for felony and an indictment for misdemeanor. On the indictment for a felony, strictly and properly speaking, there could be but one offense charged. It may be set down in different counts, but there would be nothing in the case to show it related to distinct offenses. So that in the face of it there would be nothing either in felonies or misdemeanors to indicate that each count did not refer to a distinct offense. Such was the theory of the law, but it was not correct in practice. But what was the real distinction in the indictment for felonies and misdemeanors? It was not the absolute right of the defendant, even in an indictment for felony, that the prosecution should be confined to one offense, yet the law did, as a general thing, when upon the plea bringing the fact to the attention of the court, declare that there was a distinct offense charged which might be done, and thus the court became possessed of information which it could not ordinarily obtain in the confusion of prosecuting a single offense, otherwise the defendant might be confused in making his defense before the jury. But both in charges of felony and charges of misdemeanor the law permitted the prosecution to set out the same offense in every valid form and in different terms, but the distinction in all the elementary works was that in the indictments for felony and misdemeanor they were at liberty to set out as many misdemeanors as they could establish, provided the misdemeanors belonged to the same grade of offenses and the punishment that flowed from conviction was of the same kind and description. When that was the nature of the several offenses charged the law not only permitted a joinder of different misdemeanors, and instead of its being true, as claimed, that it looked with disfavor on an accumulation of penalties, it invited and almost demanded that there should be a union and consolidation of the several misdemeanors which were of the same general grade and description. And then the same doctrine which was so often applied in civil cases came in, and, so long ago as the case of Real against McAllister, it was declared that the law invited determination of every issue between the same parties in one set of proceedings where justice could be done. Counsel then referred to the case of the United States vs. O'Callaghan decided by Judge McLean, Young vs. Rex, and a large number of English and American authorities, to show that counts of this description were required to be found, though sentence could be passed upon them separately, and proceeded to answer the comments of counsel for the prisoner relative to proceedings in the former trial. He accepted willingly his share of the responsibility in the management of that trial; and here he was free to say that when it was presented to the jury they claimed nothing but a general verdict. If there was any wrong in it he was willing to take his share of the responsibility. He made no charges against the jury before whom they were compelled to try the case; but at that time they were pledged upon the challenge to the favor to take such men as the two first jurors thought proper to bring into the box. They had only three challenges then, but since the law had been repealed and they stood on an equality with the defendant. He had, as he said, no charges to make against the jury on that case, but he had only this to say, by way of excuse of the counsel for the Government, that they feared from the make up of that jury that this City and this State would be overwhelmed by a verdict of acquittal, and all they expected was a general verdict, with only the punishment flowing from it. That was all that they asked, and counsel for the Government fearing it to be necessary, addressed language of so extraordinary a character to the jury, in the honest belief that there was danger that, upon the same case in which twelve honest men decided the defendant to be guilty, he might be absolutely acquitted.

The jury did not agree. That disagreement was immediately hailed as a victory for the defendant, and was regarded with sorrow and dismay by the friends of law and order and good government. The Attorney General was the man who had active personal supervision of the criminal and civil suits from the beginning to the end. With a minuteness of detail he organized the mode of ascertaining the characters of the jurors; that gave us a jury free from suspicion, and then came the practice that when they were impaneled they should be relieved of every appearance of evil, and guarded against such prejudices as were observed in the incipient stages of the trial that were instituted. They came to the trial understanding their position, resting solely upon the law and the evidence, and under the belief that they had an honest jury before them they never lowered the standard of the law a single hair's breadth, and had given the defendant and counsel reason to suppose that if the jury, meeting the responsibilities of their oath, should declare him to be guilty, there should be no relaxation of the demands of the law, and that their enforcement should be rigorously called for. In concluding his very able argument Mr. Tremain said: "This defendant stands before you convicted by the jury solely on the merits of the case, and he has been declared guilty of 204 counts and 102 offenses, relating to fifty-one claims. Of what avail is it that the law declares that all these offenses may be included in one indictment? Why is it that the policy of the law is to save the people the unnecessary cost of 150 trials when one trial will accomplish the same purpose; if after all you were to come to the conclusion that one punishment was to be the result? Verily if that is to be the result it is nothing but a mountain in labor bringing forth a mouse. The time is gone by, I trust for ever, when it is necessary for the counsel for the Government to avoid an acquittal or a disagreement to lower the demands of public justice. They believed that when the ice was broken and when the fatal charm that seemed to surround this defendant was dispelled, such justice would be given to satisfy the people he represented. But this case assumes a form where there is no necessity for such a multiplicity of suits. I have no word to say upon the question as to the punishment that should be inflicted on the defendant. Looking upon this man once so high and so powerful, and seeing him now fallen with the bitter waters of humiliation and sorrow around him, I have nothing to say that shall even so much as lay the weight of my finger upon him. God knows now our duties are performed more in sadness than in anger. We would that the past would be wiped out, not only for his sake, but for the sake of the escutcheon of this honored State; but we cannot cover up the past. We have to deal with the present and the future, and these sorrowful consequences are the only results that flow from his own transactions, and we are not responsible for them. The law is placed in your hands, the delicate duty of meting such punishment as in your judgment the case demands. This is a case which has attracted attention not only throughout this State and nation, but throughout the world. It is international in its interests, and I thank God that such a case, in which the scales were so evenly held by the presiding Judge, is now about to culminate, and that the question as to whether punishment shall be meted out to the defendant can safely be deposited in the hands of the learned, impartial and able Judge who will discharge his duties I know, justly, and fairly, and fearlessly. [Loud applause.]

JUDGE DAVIS DEFINES THE LAW.

Judge Davis said: In regard to what took place upon the former trial the learned counsel for the defendant has stated it correctly, and I think it would be unmanly in the court to evade an apparent conflict between the views then expressed and those now entertained by sheltering itself under the mantle of counsel. I was on the former trial under the impression that there could be but one conviction and one sentence. That impression was derived from the fact that the case of Russell vs. Potter, to which reference was made in the Court of Appeals, was one precisely similar in its character to one which had been tried before me some years ago in this City, and I had then, after passing upon various important questions touching the right of the City to establish a board of pilots, directed judgment for the entire amount claimed, and upon the several penalties that were alleged to have occurred. The Court of Appeals directed Judgment for a single penalty. I expressed this impression very decidedly that there could be but one punishment, although independent and separate offenses were involved in one indictment. I think I may say with truth that I came to the trial of this case with the same impression. I did not examine the question, but fortunately nothing has occurred throughout the whole trial that has led me to express any opinion regarding it which could by any possibility affect the jury, although we as lawyers know that it could not have any legitimate effect. As a matter of course, nothing which was said on the former trial can in any way affect the defendant here, nor would it be a legitimate subject for consideration in this trial. I have, however, given to this question full consideration, and examined all the cases that I have been able to lay my hands upon, some of which have not been cited, especially that of the State of Pennsylvania, where the court held that statutory and common law misdemeanors may be united, and if a conviction occurred in behalf of separate penalties, separate and distinct sentences can be imposed. This will be found in the Sixth Pennsylvania Law Reports. No case of this character has ever arisen in this State in which judgment has been pronounced, that I know of, except the two cases cited, one from the Court of Errors and the other Supreme Court, and there they held that separate and distinct misdemeanors may be tried in the same indictment. In a case of this kind, where a great variety of misdemeanors are embraced in the same indictment, it becomes a very important question to know what is the power and what is the duty of the court upon such verdict as the jury has presented in this case. It is probable that in the whole history of criminal proceedings in the civilized world there has never been a case where an indictment embraced so many offenses as this does. Every logician as well as every logical mind must see that if the rule be once established that if independent misdemeanors are included in the same common indictment, tried at the same time, and verdicts rendered upon them separately, the question of the number of cases would be material. If two can five can; if five can fifty can, and if fifty can the number in this indictment can. Where separate offenses have been committed, as a matter of course the District Attorney has his selection, and if the jury find a verdict in each one it will be the duty of the court to pronounce accordingly. I am at a loss to see by what line of reasoning the same consequence has not followed in other cases, to wit, that the courts must pronounce judgment according to the verdict, finding a distinct and separate offense. In this indictment there are 220 counts, and the jury have found the defendant guilty upon 204, and not guilty upon 16. The prosecution insists that each set of counts contain two distinct offenses, that is to say, each four counts contain two distinct offenses of such a character that independent judgment could be pronounced upon each set of the four counts—that I understand to be the claim of the prosecution. In my judgment the learned counsel for the prosecution is not correct in that claim. The acts alleged to have taken place on the part of the defendant and his co-indictees are all interwoven and the final consummation of each offense described in each separate count involves consideration of the same nature. Wholly or in part the same proofs are laid before the jury, and as the consummation of the offenses related to the same identical and alleged fraudulent claims, the consequence is that these, in my judgment, are independent offenses within the meaning of the rule as laid down. My opinion, my judgment is, that each four set of counts in different forms charge in three counts a statutory misdemeanor, and in the other counts a misdemeanor at common law, yet that they describe a transaction respecting the same claim. The verdict is that there can be, under the rule which can be referred to here, but a single judgment pronounced upon each set of counts, and the court will pronounce no other judgment than that. That reduces the whole number of convictions upon which judgment can be pronounced from 204 to 51. If any one imagines that it is not a dreadful duty on my part to pronounce this judgment, he is certainly mistaken. It is a duty which devolves upon me by the acceptance of my position, and which I would gladly have had fallen upon other shoulders; but it is a duty from which I cannot shrink from any sense of feeling. I do not perform it with harshness or severity, but from a simple obligation of duty. Nevertheless, I have the power, in pronouncing judgment, to temper justice in some degree with mercy. I have no disposition unnecessarily to injure the feelings of any one. I have no disposition to follow the suggestions of any inimical personal feeling to the defendant or of any public feeling that may for the moment pervade, agitate, and carry away the public mind. I am here simply to execute the law and impose such punishment as in my judgment will be just and adequate, and an example to others. It is deeply to be regretted that the Legislature of this State has not provided long since for the punishment of crimes of this kind in a far different form, and far differently from what is imposed by the statutes. The public officer, we trust, who robs the public by the appropriation of public money to himself, and suffers others conjointly with himself to take, through his instrumentality or connivance, moneys from the public Treasury, is, by the state of our law, only liable to punishment by imprisonment for one year, and a fine of $250. If this were a general verdict that would be all that the court could impose. If a general verdict were pronounced, the court could only pass sentence of a year's imprisonment and $250 fine for the actual, bold, audacious robbery of this City and County to the extent of $1,000,000. Under the verdict of the jury the court has larger powers, which it will exercise, I hope, with prudence and due regard to the interest of the public, and the example necessary to be made of evil and wicked doers.

The prisoner was then asked in the usual manner if he had anything to say, whereupon Mr. Graham rose and said, "Mr. Tweed has already spoken through his counsel."

THE SENTENCE.

Judge Davis, in passing sentence, said: William M. Tweed, you stand convicted by the verdict of an intelligent and honest jury of the large number of crimes charged against you in this indictment. That verdict, in the opinion of the court, could not have been otherwise without a violation of the oath which the jury had taken, and an utter disregard of the obligations under which they rested to speak the truth, and the truth only, by their verdict. The proof in this case, when laid before the jury at the close of the case, was simply a mathematical demonstration of your guilt. Holding a high public office, honored, and respected by a large class of the community in which you lived, and, I have no doubt, beloved by your associates; you, with all these trusts devolved upon you, with all the opportunities you had, by a faithful discharge of your duty, to win the honor and respect of the whole community, saw fit to pervert the powers with which you were clothed, in a manner more infamous, more outrageous than any instance of a like character which the history of the civilized world contains. Instead of standing guard, where the law put you, over the Treasury of your County, you threw it open—not merely threw it open to your own rapacity, but to the avarice of your associates under circumstances which make it transparent that there was a concerted conspiracy to plunder the Treasury of this County in order to enrich your associates in crime and yourself. The evidence on that subject could leave no moral doubt of your guilt. Commencing with the entering upon your office on the 5th of May, with the organization of the Board of Audit, after the passage of the resolution defining the mode in which proof should be furnished to that board and action had thereon, on the very next day your career of plunder began. On the 6th day of May, and from that forward, consecutively, until the whole 190 accounts had been audited, certified warrants issued, and the money paid, the evidence is conclusive that the whole proceeding was to carry out a concerted plan to enrich yourself and those associated with you. If there were no other circumstance in the case to prove that, it would in my judgment be conclusively established by the fact that on each of these several claims, as they were passed upon and ultimately paid, your share of the plunder was equal, fixed, prescribed evidently at twenty-four per cent., and the share of your associates seemed to have been measured by a similar standard. It is impossible to believe that on the distribution in the 190 cases where the money was received on these warrants, twenty-four per cent. should always have been allowed to you unless it was understood in advance, by arrangement, that that sum should be your fixed proportion of the moneys for which the County was to be plundered. When we see a machine of particular invention in operation, and at each revolution we see a fixed amount of some manufacture or product, we argue from that result that it is the work of a particular mind in which thought and reflection have developed themselves in that form. And when we see the machinery through which you operated produce a like result in such a form that it is impossible not to see that behind it lay a concerted conspiracy by which you, in common with the others who shared that plunder, were able to reap the benefit of your grave and awful crime, it is in vain to suggest that your trial and conviction have been the result of any partisan feeling, that it is a struggle, as one juror said, between "ins" and "outs." No, the whole contest has been a struggle between honesty and fraud, between virtue and crime. While it is true that one great and powerful leading paper in this City, belonging to a particular party, was the first to drag to light and hold up to the public eye these infamous frauds, yet it is equally true that prominent people, honorable men of all parties, united to investigate and develop their true character. Mr. O'Conor, who has been named here, who holds the foremost rank in his profession and stands without a stain on a character as pure and noble as any in this City, immediately, from his semi-retirement, came to aid in the rescue of this great City from corruption; and Mr. Tilden, who stood as a leading man at the head of the great Democratic Party of this State, devoted weeks and months of toil in ferreting out these crimes, in ascertaining through the bank accounts the true character of what had been done, until he was able to lay before us in this trial, in absolute crystalline simplicity, the truth so clear and plain that no man could fail to read it. I need not allude to other prominent men of your own party who take active parts in these proceedings that have ultimately led to your conviction. It would be wrong, it would be unjust, to entertain for one moment the idea that your conviction has been the result of persecution at the hands of any person or any party. It has been the result of the ascertainment of the truth, of the production of evidence so clear and plain that never in my experience or in my reading have I seen a case where the evidence was so utterly overwhelming, or where that it was so impossible for the jury to fail to see the truth. Through the whole of this trial until your conviction you remained as calm and serene as if you relied upon innocence for an acquittal, while it was overwhelmingly apparent that your serenity was only audacity—confidence in the omnipotence of corruption rather than reliance upon integrity and innocence. It is the duty of the court to pronounce upon you a sentence that may be in some degree adequate to your crime.

The sentence of the court is that on the fourth count of this indictment you be imprisoned in the County Jail of this County for the term of one year, and that you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the fine be paid.

That on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth counts of this indictment you be imprisoned for a further term of one year, to commence from the termination of the first term, and that you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the fine be paid.

That on the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth counts of this indictment you be imprisoned for a term of one year, to commence from the expiration of the second term of your imprisonment, and that you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the fine be paid.

That on the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth counts of the indictment you be imprisoned in the County Jail for a term of one year, to commence from the termination of the third term of your imprisonment, and that you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the fine be paid.

That on the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth counts of this indictment you be imprisoned for a term of one year in the County Jail, to commence at the expiration of the fourth term of your imprisonment, and that you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth counts of the indictment you be imprisoned for a term of one year, to commence at the expiration of your fifth term of imprisonment, in the County Jail, and that you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, and twenty-eighth counts of the indictment you be imprisoned in the County Jail for a term of one year, to commence from the expiration of your sixth term of imprisonment, and that you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, and thirty-second counts of the indictment you be imprisoned for a term of one year in the County Jail, to commence from the expiration of the seventh term of your imprisonment, and that you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, and thirty-sixth counts of the indictment you be imprisoned for a term of one year in the County Jail, to commence at the termination of the eighth term of your imprisonment, and that you pay a fine of $250, and stand imprisoned until the same be paid.

That on the two hundred and thirteenth, two hundred and fourteenth, two hundred and fifteenth, and two hundred and sixteenth counts in the indictment you be imprisoned in the County Jail for a term of one year, to commence from the termination of the ninth term of your imprisonment, and that you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, and fortieth counts of this indictment you be imprisoned for a term of one year in the County Jail, to commence on the termination of the tenth term of your imprisonment, and that you pay a fine of $250 and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the sixty-ninth, seventieth, seventy first, and seventy-second counts of this indictment you be imprisoned for a term of one year, to commence from the termination of the eleventh term of your imprisonment, and that you pay a fine of $250, or stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, and forty-fourth counts in this indictment you be fined a sum of $250, and that you stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, and forty-eighth counts of this indictment you be fined a sum of $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, and fifty-second counts of the indictment you be fined the sum of $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, and fifty-sixth counts of the indictment you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth, and sixtieth counts of this indictment you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the seventy-third, seventy-fourth, seventy-fifth, and seventy-sixth counts of the indictment you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the seventy-seventh, seventy-eighth, seventy-ninth, and eightieth counts of the indictment you pay a fine of $250, or stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the eighty-first, eighty-second, eighty-third, and eighty-fourth counts of the indictment you pay a fine of $250, or stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the eighty-fifth, eighty-sixth, eighty-seventh, and eighty-eighth counts of the indictment you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the eighty-ninth, ninetieth, ninety-first, and ninety-second counts of the indictment you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the ninety-third, ninety-fourth, ninety-fifth, and ninety-sixth counts of the indictment you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the ninety-seventh, ninety-eighth, ninety-ninth, and one hundredth counts in the indictment you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and first, one hundred and second, one hundred and third, and one hundred and fourth counts in the indictment you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and fifth, one hundred and sixth, one hundred and seventh, and one hundred and eighth counts in the indictment, you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and twenty-ninth, one hundred and thirtieth, one hundred and thirty-first, and one hundred and thirty-second counts in the indictment, you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and thirty-third, one hundred and thirty-fourth, one hundred and thirty-fifth, and one hundred and thirty-sixth counts in the indictment, you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and thirty-seventh, one hundred and thirty-eighth, one hundred and thirty-ninth, and one hundred and fortieth counts in the indictment, you be fined $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and forty-first, one hundred and forty-second, one hundred and forty-third, and one hundred and forty-fourth counts in the indictment, you be fined $250, and that you stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and forty-fifth, one hundred and forty-sixth, one hundred and forty-seventh, and one hundred and forty-eighth counts in the indictment, you pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and forty-ninth, one hundred and fiftieth, one hundred and fifty-first, and one hundred and fifty-second counts in the indictment, you be fined $250, and that you stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and fifty-third, one hundred and fifty-fourth, one hundred and fifty-fifth, and one hundred and fifty-sixth counts of the indictment, you be fined $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and fifty-seventh, one hundred and fifty-eighth, one hundred and fifty-ninth, and one hundred and sixtieth counts of the indictment, you be fined $250, and that you stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and sixty-first, one hundred and sixty-second, one hundred and sixty-third, and one hundred and sixty-fourth counts of the indictment, you be fined $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and sixty-fifth, one hundred and sixty-sixth, one hundred and sixty-seventh, and one hundred and sixty-eighth counts in the indictment, you be fined $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and sixty-ninth, one hundred and seventieth, one hundred and seventy-first, and one hundred and seventy-second counts in the indictment, you be fined $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and seventy-third, one hundred and seventy-fourth, one hundred and seventy-fifth, one hundred and seventy-sixth counts in the indictment, you be fined $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and seventy-seventh, one hundred and seventy-eighth, one hundred and seventy-ninth, and one hundred and eightieth counts in the indictment, you be fined $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and eighty-first, one hundred and eighty-second, one hundred and eighty-third, and one hundred and eighty-fourth counts in the indictment, you be fined $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and eighty-fifth, one hundred and eighty-sixth, one hundred and eighty-seventh, and one hundred and eighty-eighth counts in the indictment, you be fined $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and eighty-ninth, one hundred and ninetieth, one hundred and

Continued on Fifth Page.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A MESSAGE.

Grey sea, that ripplest toward yon Kentish cliff!
I have a message for thee, ere we part:
Sitting off shore within this little skiff,
I trust thee with the secret of my heart.

Crowding all sail, a gallant ship glides past;
Oh! that I walked her deck, and O! that she
Might steer southward, bringing me at last
Unto the land-locked Mediterranean Sea.

For there, along the Algiers coast, floats fair
A little vessel, with a freight above
The treasures of these fleets; the gentle air
That fans the sails is breathed by her I love.

Her pleasure-yacht glides on from bay to bay,
Bearing her further from me; but still thou,
O sea! art with her always on her way,
Beside her, as thou art beside me now.

A thousand miles thy waves have parted us!
Yet, since they roll the same from me to her,
I love to think thou dost unite us thus;
And now, I charge thee be my messenger.

Choose some sweet night-hour, when the stars are bright,
Above her head, when all thy waters round
Are tuned and touched with music and with light,—
Then be thy charm upon her spirit bound;

Then take her being in a tender thrall;
And when she, sighing, yields to its control,
Do thou her lover to her thoughts recall;
Speak for me to her gracious, gentle soul!

Intrude not on one bright day's happiness;
Sometimes at eve approach her lonely hour,
Venturing her bosom softly to oppress
With feelings whereof mine now owns the power.

The yearning for the One beloved and far,
The confident hope of joy which comes not yet;
Yes! set thy dark wave with a quiet star
Of hope—that we may meet as we have met.

Tell her my heart with loss of her can know
No loss of love; that absence changes me
Less than the storms and tides which come and go
Alter the deep and everlasting sea!

—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

ELISE.

A secluded little village was that of Leahold, and situated in one of our most secluded country districts; a primitive village, such as those that railways and telegraph stations are rapidly sweeping from the face of the earth.

Strolling out of Leahold amid the clusters of farms into the country, along a shady road, you came upon Leahold Hall, a commodious but unpretentious dwelling-place, most secluded of all, for it nestled amid its towering trees and shrubs, as if it did not want to be seen by the world. It had been a thorn in the sides of the village residents for fifteen years now, this isolated dwelling, inasmuch as that, with all their curiosity, they could not get to know anything of the family inhabiting it. A gentleman had come one day to Leahold, went over the place with the agent, and purchased it. His name was Radnor. Later, he took possession with his sister, Mrs. Courtney, a silent, haughty dame, much like himself, his daughter, then a toddling wee child, and some respectable old servants, who seemed as reserved and silent as their master and mistress. More than that Leahold could not get to know. They heard of the improvements and decorations made in the rooms, which workmen from a distance came to execute; they saw the fine grand piano brought, the parcels of books delivered once a month at least; they watched the close carriage drive out with its inmates daily; and that was all. They seemed to have no friends; two or three people who had ventured to call upon them were received courteously, but their visit was not returned. Twice every year the gentleman rode away on horseback to the county town, a long distance. There he left his horse at the livery-stables, took the train, and went steaming away somewhere. At a month's end he would come back again, pay for the keep of his horse, mount him, and set off on his ride home. Naturally all this was exasperating to a lively public curiosity; but at the end of fifteen years the public had become none the wiser.

The child, Elise, was the care and joy of the household. The servants adored her; her father and her widowed, childless aunt trained and taught her. An accomplished scholar himself, speaking French and German and other languages as a native, Mr. Radnor sought to make his child as good a scholar as he was. Mrs. Courtney, a thorough musician, trained the little fingers over the ivory keys and taught the young sweet voice its modulations; while old Karl, the only indoor man servant, a German, had the little lady in the saddle as soon as she could sit erect. Altogether, she grew up as carefully trained and accomplished a young lady as the world ever saw. But that same world was to her a far-away place, of whose kingdoms and republics she read in history—whose loves and hates were subjects for the poet's pen, but of which she never thought to know aught save from hearsay—whose temptations, trials, daily struggles, toils, pleasures, and pains, were unmeaning words on her ears. Far more unsophisticated than many a child of ten years, was Elise Radnor in her early womanhood.

It was her eighteenth birthday. She sat in the simple room called her own, reading from a book that had been her morning's present, a beautifully-bound Goethe. It was her father's gift; her aunt's was a dressing-case, inlaid with silver. Elise was far better-looking than she had herself any idea of. Her figure was slender and graceful; her face, refined by inborn courtesy, gentleness, and intellect, was one of rare sweetness, its eyes expressing genius, the soft brown hair shading it like a halo. A child's face yet, but promising to be one simply perfect in its maturity.

She was thus sitting, poring rapidly over the quaint German characters that she loved so well, when a summons came for her from the library, and she went at once.

They were waiting to receive her, her father and aunt, that gentleman and lady now growing into years; tall and stately both, and very much like each other—not in the least like Elise. Of the blonde type, their snowy locks, blue eyes, and gentle faces, carrying the pain of buried sorrows, were strikingly unlike the brilliant girl, whose youth contrasted with their memory-haunted age. Something solemn in their aspect struck Elise, and her usual buoyant step was stayed. She saw with a kind of dread that some explanation was going to be entered on—an explanation that thrilled every vein within her. Seated between her father and aunt, they told her that it was judged by them time, now she was eighteen, to speak to her of her mother, of whom she had never heard. Elise had supposed her dead.

It was a sad story. Mr. Radnor was nearly a middle-aged man when he had wedded his wife, a girl young and lovely as Elise. He was in extensive business as a merchant, and very wealthy, having a house at home and a house in India. The young wife did not love him; she had loved a cousin who was poor; and the marriage was forced upon her by her parents. But of that Mr. Radnor had known nothing. The death of his partner in India had caused Mr. Radnor to undertake a voyage there soon after the birth of Elise. The vessel was wrecked, and all souls were supposed to have perished.

Alas! it was somewhat the same story that has since been given to the world by the poet Tennyson, in the poem of "Enoch Arden." Mr. Radnor and a few more of the passengers escaped on a raft to an uninhabited island. Months elapsed before they were rescued from it; and more months yet before they were landed in China, to which country the rescuing ship was bound, and before Mr. Radnor could communicate with home. Some subtle instinct of ill, of dread, lay upon him; and he returned home without the delay of a day, neglecting his business in India, neglecting all. When he reached home and stood before his wife, he found she had been for four months the wife of her cousin. The shock was greater than she could bear. It acted upon a mind never very well balanced; an attack of brain fever came on, and it left her hopelessly insane.

Mr. Radnor gave up business and buried himself at Leahold. His visits twice a year had been to the asylum that contained his poor raving wife. The cousin was dead.

"My darling," he said to Elise, "I would have spared you all these details, but that you would inevitably learn them when you go out into the world, and you cannot be kept in this secluded spot forever. Circumstances have hurried the explanation. The poor blighted life is drawing to a close; and as your mother's strength fails her reason is returning. I have had a letter from the resident doctor this morning; he says that a few days must see the ending, and her one haunting desire, her sole cry is that she may see you, her child. We must go to her, Elise."

"Yes, papa, we must go to her," was the echoing answer. But it came in a dull, dry, hard voice, as if the strange story were pressing too heavily on the heart and brain. Another moment and the girl had burst into a storm of hysterical, irrepressible tears.

They started on their journey. No need to tell of the painful interview with the poor woman, then dying. Elise saw her own face reflected in the one, worn and wasted by disease, lying on its snowy pillow.

They waited for the funeral, taking up their abode in a neighboring hotel; and on the following day prepared to return to Leahold. No one knew what this had been to Elise, or how passionately she felt the early wrong, unconscious though it had been, dealt out to her father by his wife. The unthinking love of her childhood was increased a hundred-fold. It was her mother who had crushed his noble heart; and she resolved that all the devotion of her life should be given to atone for it.

All being ready for their departure, they were in the hall of the hotel, waiting while the luggage was placed on the carriage that would convey them to the station, when, to the extreme surprise of Elise, she saw her father, for the first time in her recollection, greet a friend. A gentleman had entered, and two names were called out upon impulse.

"Godfrey Huntingdon!"

"Thomas Radnor!"

Elise looked up to see a face as old as her father's, lighted by the warm sun of a glad recognition.

"Dear old fellow, how are you?" came like a boy's tones the affectionate greeting. "We are fated to meet on the wing, Radnor. I have just returned home, and, lo! I meet you. Last time it was in Paris—how many years ago!—after your compulsory trip to China. How is Mrs. Radnor and the wonderful baby?"

"I have recently lost my wife," was the quiet answer, "but," and a sweet smile hovered round the father's lips, "the wonderful baby is here. Elise, this is my dear old friend, Col. Huntingdon; my only child, Godfrey."

Elise raised her crape veil, to meet the kindly look of eyes blue as her own father's, and full of loving interest.

"Where are you bound now?" was the next query of the old soldier.

"Home to Leahold. My place in the country. You will come with us, Godfrey. It is very quiet and dull; but Caroline is there, and we will try and make it pleasant to you. Poor Caroline has been a widow as ——" As long as I have, he was about to say, but cut short the words.

"I should like it of all things! But Leon is with me."

"Leon?"

"My brother's only son. You remember what Charley was, Radnor? Well, this boy's the same. A genius like his father, dreamy, impulsive, full of talent and fire, and with as much common sense as would rattle in a mustard seed. I have had to take to him; he'd do no good in the world without me. Sings a little, paints a little, writes well in a certain style, and will some day inherit my modest income. He is with me here."

"And will come with us, of course," said Mr. Radnor. "He shall have no complaint to make of his welcome."

"The carriage is ready, Sir," interposed the waiter. "There's not too much time to get to the station."

"Never mind; we'll take the next train," replied Mr. Radnor, unconscious that in that one sentence he sealed his own death warrant.

They went back to their sitting-room, and Leon Huntingdon joined them. The two old men were soon deep in the discussion of bygone memories, leaving the young people to look at each other.

Leon Huntingdon was one of those remarkably good-looking men rarely seen. A tall and gentlemanly figure, with a classically beautiful face and attractive manners left nothing to be desired outwardly. But he was a selfish, vain man, not, indeed, possessing active vices, but very fond of his own gratification and his self-importance. With talents of a high order, he had suffered them to lie dormant, and was drifting down life's current, a useless member of society. Col. Huntingdon saw no fault in him; and Leon depended upon inheriting his uncle's small fortune, and left the future to take care of itself. He was about five-and-twenty now, and might already have made a name in the world had he chosen to do it. But he had amused himself instead, living an idle life, traveling over Europe and to the East. Just now he had come back from an expedition to the Nile. With a poet's love of the beautiful, he lacked the poet's stimulus to write; with an artist's eye, he wanted the artist's perseverance; with the soul of a musician, he was content to skim over the practice of the musician's art. And this man was studying Elise with a lazy appreciation of her beauty, pale and sad as the young face now looked. Mr. Leon Huntingdon was not quite heart-whole. The silvery laugh of a gay coquette, a pretty, fascinating girl, who had made one of the party on this Nile expedition, yet rang in his ear; a blonde face with merry blue eyes and floating curls of palest gold, even now flitted between himself and Elise, and his memory whispered of honeyed words, of hand-pressures, of eyes melting under his gaze, during these past weeks only now gone by. The girl's name was Lewis. But there was a present pleasure in the sight of the delicate, beautiful face before him, and he was not a man to let a past mar a present. So, gradually the distance between him and Elise narrowed, and soon he was leaning near her chair, his arm resting on the mantel-piece, and she was listening, spell-bound, to his vivid description of the Nile. He talked well, with the poet's power of weaving his thoughts into words, the artist's eye to select the beauties of description, and the experience of a man of the world to avoid tedious lengthiness. An egotist and Sybarite in feeling, he yet possessed the art of keeping the personal pronoun in the background of personal narrative.

To Elise the three hours before the carriage came round again was one dream of delight. Even the break made by luncheon was rendered pleasant by his attentions at table and by her father's brightened face.

It was afternoon when the train started, and the first few hours of the journey were passed in delightful converse. The party had the carriage to themselves, and compared with what Elise had during the past week gone through, this was indeed a change. Years later, had you asked Elise of that day, she would have said that it seemed like Paradise, and that she had been suddenly hurled from it into some dreadful Hades; from peaceful whispers, into demons' cries. With Leon's voice yet in her ears, she was stunned by a crashing noise—by shrieks, groans, and the falling of heavy weights; from Leon's face her eyes were turned to the horrible, indescribable confusion of a railway collision. She escaped, as did the Colonel and his nephew; but her father!——

Porters carried him to the nearest hotel, and for nearly a month he lingered on there, and then death supervened.

That month! who can describe those days of suspense and agony? Mrs. Courtney came at once to her brother; the Huntingdons never left the place. Every care that love, friendship, and anxiety could suggest, was spent upon the life passing away, but Elise trusted no watching but her own. Until utterly wearied out, she never left her father's side, and when obliged to rest, it was only for a few hours at a time. From childhood's unclouded happiness, her transition to a woman's misery had been abrupt and cruel. Just wakened to the knowledge of her debt to her father, he was dying, with the craving of her heart to cancel it unsatisfied. Could longing worship, utter unselfish love, the yearning prayers of a pure heart, have saved him, he had not died; but, with every pain soothed by his daughter's touch, every want met by her care, her hand on his brow, her kiss on his lips, Thomas Radnor drifted away from life, desolating the heart he had made it that life's study to fill and beautify.

Gone! By the empty bed the orphan lingered, touching with icy fingers the pillow where his head had rested. In her heart, frozen with its void, lay the cry that goes up from so many bereaved ones to the Supreme Power, "Give me back my dead!"

Stunned, passive, and physically worn out with watching, Elise was taken back to Leahold. Not six weeks ago she had seen the sun rise on her eighteenth birthday with entire happiness within and around her. She came back orphaned, with a knowledge of pain and sorrow in her own heart and in the past, whose dark curtain seemed to have been raised in vain.

In a will made after his accident, Mr. Radnor left Col. Huntingdon his daughter's guardian, and both himself and Leon accompanied Mrs. Courtney and the orphan back to Leahold.

Col. Huntingdon had believed his friend to be a man of wealth, but he was utterly unprepared for the vast income of which he now became trustee. Accumulating by compound interest, the handsome fortune of fifteen years before had gathered and increased till Elise was heiress to wealth that fairly dazzled her guardian. She, poor girl, in her bereavement, took little note of it.

But if the heiress was unimpressed, there were others who fully appreciated the importance such riches give in this world's circles. Col. Huntingdon and Leon were two of them. Leon let drop a word that he should like to become the wooer for the hand that would grasp this wealth upon her coming of age, or marriage; and his uncle, who thought there was nobody equal to Leon in the world, fully approved.

Do not do Leon Huntingdon the injustice of supposing him a mere fortune-hunter. He was not so. Had this opportunity presented itself with an heiress in herself unattractive, he would have passed it by; but he felt a tender sympathy for the sorrow Elise bore stamped upon her face; he saw that she was gentle, refined, and graceful, and he believed she was in all ways the most desirable wife he could have chosen. So he set himself to woo her just as he had set himself to do other things in his life—because the opportunity lay before him, and it was an easy path to tread.

And the desolate girl, finding always a kind face watching for her, hearing low words of sympathy whenever she would listen, believing every compliment a heart-offering, young, impassioned, and craving some new love to fill the void in her heart, turned to this new comforter with faith and trust—believed him, watched for him, loved him. During the first sad time of mourning, when her piano stood unopened, her books lost their charm, Leon Huntingdon crept into every thought of her life. His voice became her music, his conversation her books, his caress her heaven.

One year after her father's death, Elise Radnor became a bride. Full of earnest desire to be to Leon all she had hoped to be to the father "gone before," she stood at the altar with him, and spoke the vows that made her his wife. He had not, of course, spent the year at Leahold, but came to it from time to time, always showing himself a devoted suitor.

A house in town was taken for them, and was fitted up and furnished with much luxury; but previous to entering on its possesion Mr. Huntingdon carried his wife about to various places, and some months went on to the beginning of the season. Col. Huntingdon had gone back to India.

Leon Huntingdon was fond of society. With all the graces to make him a star in any circle, he liked the flattery and the courting that met him in fashion's world, and he threw open his house with the desire to make it one of the most attractive in town. Friends soon gathered round, and Elise was tossed at once into the vortex of a gay season.

It was a new world, a dazzling, bewildering world, and it confused and stunned her. Dressed with faultless taste, she would enter the crowded saloons and sit there embarrassed and longing to get home again. The extreme seclusion of her training had unfitted her for all this. Feeling intensely shy and strange, she grew to dislike it, to believe she was not fitted for it. Her pale face showed no pleasure; and Leon would become angry and at last ashamed of his wife; and so there grew up an estrangement between them.

Still there was no open quarrel, only a gradual separation in pursuits; Leon would be in the world, Elise alone in the great, grand house. Mrs. Courtney came up and found them thus. Her heart sank within her when she marked the weary, listless look in her niece's eyes, the languor of her step, and the pale, faded tint of her former brilliant beauty.

Cards came for a large dinner-party at the house of some old friends of Col. Huntingdon's. Elise very much wished to refuse for herself, as usual; but she scarcely liked to do so in this instance; and besides, she wanted to keep up a semblance of smoothness while Mrs. Courtney was with her. So on the appointed evening she entered the carriage with her husband.

It was late when they returned home. Leon went to the library to smoke his cigar, and Elise to her own little boudoir. Unconscious that she was not alone, the young wife bolted the door, and then, sinking on her knees before a low chair, heavy sobs broke from her lips, with broken words of prayer that she might die.

Loving hands raised her head, and she found it pillowed on Mrs. Courtney's bosom.

"Elise, dear child, what can this mean?"

She was a child yet in her craving for sympathy and comfort, and she lay there and wept hysterically. A few tender questions drew from her all the miseries of the past year, all the failure that her marriage had proved.

"I thought he loved me, auntie. I never dreamed that I was married because I was *rich*. Let me tell you all! It was a large party to-night, for there was a reception after dinner. My head ached with the noise and the music, and I found myself in a little place off the conservatory, and stayed there. Leon and another came in. They had no idea anybody was there; the shrubs hid me, and I—I heard——"

"Be calm, my love," said Mrs. Courtney, as emotion impeded Elise's utterance. "Go on."

"I learned that he was disappointed, weary—he must have married me for my money—and he—he loves another."

Mrs. Courtney gave an incredulous cry. "Loves another! whom does he love?"

"Emily Lewis—he knew her, you know, before he knew me; she was with him at the Nile. It was she who came into the conservatory with him, auntie. She is brilliant, accomplished, witty, and I—what I am. We will go back to Leahold, auntie, and I shall soon die and leave him free. It is my father's story over again, and the money is still our curse."

"We will not go back to Leahold, my darling. You are Leon Huntingdon's *wife*."

"But he does not love me."

"Have you tried to win his love?"

"I thought it was all mine."

"And so you have let it slip away from you."

"But, auntie, I cannot force my love on any one, even my husband. Kiss lips that speak contemptuously of me, press the hand that longs to thrust me out, court the voice that has no word of affection for me. I cannot!"

"We made you selfish at Leahold," was the reply, "by too much love. Elise, you think me hard and cruel; my dearest, I am only kind. I say to you, enter the lists against this old love. Show your husband that the woman he has married is more worthy of his admiration than the coquette who can care to win the praise due to another. And a more heartless coquette than Emily Lewis it was never my fate to see."

"I, aunt Caroline! I shine in society? I?"

"You! Your education and talents fit you for it, Elise."

"Oh, Aunt Caroline, how can you say it?—how think it? Everybody seems to despise me."

"Yes, yes, you have got into this absurdly morbid idea, Elise. My dear, you will just put forth your best attractions, your best powers, for plenty of them lie latent in you, Elise, and win your husband back to your side. Care for that heartless Lewis girl! No, that I don't believe he does, Elise. You will enter the lists against her, child."

It was bitter counsel. The proud heart, always finding love proffered it, was chafed to think of winning it from a rival. With her father's sensitive disposition and the proud indignation of a slighted woman, Elise longed to fly far from this world she both feared and despised, and die. To hide herself in her old home and let her life fade away in the sorrow and pain of her disappointed love, that was the agreeable plan she had carved out for herself. But at length Mrs. Courtney won a reluctant promise from her to become her husband's companion abroad, and to see if, by throwing aside selfish seclusion, she could become his wife in love as in name.

"Is it not wrong, auntie, to give my mind to this; to make this butterfly existence still more dear to Leon?"

"By his side, Elise, you may lead him to higher aims, but your influence must be felt first. You are driving him from home now for pleasure; go out to meet him, and lead him back."

It was not the work of a day. Old bashfulness must be overcome, old interests revived, and a new leaf unfurled, but Mrs. Huntingdon tried her best; and little by little the task became easy. Leon Huntingdon awoke one day to the fact that other people were talking of his wife's beauty and talent. Elise was working faithfully in her task. She could not lavish caresses upon her husband, but she was by his side now in every evening reunion, crushing back her shy terror, giving smile for smile, and exercising all her conversational powers. Frequenting opera, concert, and theatre, she found her fund of small talk wonderfully increased, while her own vivid imagination and power of expression vivified even the most commonplace topics.

The last great crush of the season was at the house of a Mrs. Holden. It was a brilliant scene; ambassadors with stars upon their breasts; foreigners of marked distinction; all the world, in short, jostled each other. It was late when Mr. and Mrs. Huntingdon entered the crowded rooms. Elise, richly dressed, her quiet, dignified beauty heightened by a becoming attire, gave one quick glance at Leon's face, as Miss Lewis, all airy face and ribbons, floated past him. He turned one moment to follow the figure of his old love, then his eyes fell upon Elise, and a proud smile, for a moment, crossed his lips. That matchless face and form, the soul-lit eyes and the broad, white brow, suffered nothing when compared with the empty frivolities of the insignificant girl. And, truth to tell, Emily Lewis had become so exacting latterly that Mr. Huntingdon had rather started back, as he asked himself what it might end in. He would flirt away and think nothing of it; but any serious entanglement no man in the world would keep clearer of.

Elise caught the pleasant look her husband gave her. A vivid color sprang to her cheeks, a light to her eyes; as she greeted her hostess, more than one voice whispered, "How beautiful Mrs. Huntingdon is to-night." Mr. Huntingdon heard, and kept his place beside her. One quiver of fear his heart gave as some of the foreigners, ablaze with decorations, were presented to her. Elise was so shy, he thought; she would inevitably turn stupid now. But he was soon reassured. In courteous deference to their imperfect English, Elise spoke a few easy words of greeting to the strangers in their own respective languages. Her father had taken care that she should speak all modern tongues perfectly. Now French, now German, now Italian; there stood Elise, talking at her ease. People gathered round; she was the one attraction of the rooms. Leon listened with surprise to her quotations from the literature of different countries, proving how well-read she was.

Miss Lewis pouted; what on earth possessed the men to gather round that Mrs Huntingdon to-night? above all, what possessed her husband to stay with her? Jabbering away foreign rubbish like that! Miss Lewis could get along in French (apart from the genders,) and that was quite enough for anybody except a school-teacher. Some reference to a German song was made, that led to the inquiry: "Do you sing it, Mrs. Huntingdon?"

This was a new terror, but Elise was stimulated by the proud light in Leon's eyes.

"It is long since I have sung or played," she said; but if it will afford you any pleasure, I will try to recall the song."

"Now for a failure," thought Leon, as they moved to the grand piano. "Out of practice—and perhaps with but little knowledge! Where could *she* learn to sing or play in Leahold?"

The fingers that touched the white keys were tremulous at first, but a few chords taught them their old acquaintanceship, and it was not many minutes before the sweeping rush of rapid notes spoke the proficient. Leon listened with a sigh of relief.

As the rich voice rose in the opening words of the requested song, the room sank to sudden silence. What were Miss Lewis' gay French airs, her pretty ballads, to this glorious, soul-inspired contralto, as it rose with the finished cultivation of a true artiste? Before the song was over not a sound was heard in the room but the singer's voice, filling it with exquisite melody.

As the last note died away, Elise caught her husband's eye of pride fixed upon her. With a sudden impulse, she swept the keys, and then, her tones, full of impassioned feeling, sang that exquisite gem of German music:

"Oh, take me to thy heart again."

As she paused, a hush fell around her, and Leon turned away, and walked slowly up the room.

Had she failed?

It was late before she saw her husband's face again, and then its pallor startled her. Some chord in her own heart seemed to respond to its emotion. Was it—his—caused by love or hate?

Oh, the long hours, as it seemed to her, before the husband and wife were at home. As usual, Elise was going up stairs with a cold good night, expecting him to turn into the library; but he put his arm around her and drew her gently into the library too.

One long, long look he gave into her face, and then he spoke.

"Elise, forgive me!"

"My husband!" was the tremulous reply; for heart answered to heart.

"Oh, Elise, I see all my baseness. Trust me, love me, for my whole heart is yours."

Only tender caresses for answer; she did not fear to kiss him now.

"But, Elise, how came you never to sing to me?"

"You never asked me to."

"I had no idea you sang like this."

"After papa's death the piano was kept closed, you know, and you—you never since that asked me to open it."

"You timid, self-depreciating child! Once more, my darling wife, forgive me!"

"And—you—don't care more for Miss Lewis than for me, Leon?" came the still timid response.

"Miss Lewis! No, that I certainly do not, Elise. Be at ease, my love. Miss Lewis shall never trouble you or me again."

A new era opened for Leon Huntingdon. Slowly the crust of selfishness melted before the sun of his wife's noble impulses. The great brain began to work for higher aims, and as, in time, prayer was a guiding power, so the hearts of both, ennobled and widened, sought larger fields for useful exertion, grander scope for talent and energy.

And the heart that would have crept away to bleed to death with its own bitter anguish, was made happy by proud trust and pride in a husband's talents, the ever-present joy of a husband's love.

"But for you," said Elise to her aunt, years later, "but for you, I should be a lonely, forsaken, secluded wife, instead of what I am. I shall thank you, dear Aunt Caroline, forever and forever."—*The Argosy.*

DOMESTIC LIFE IN SPAIN.—Let us take a glimpse of family life in the middle class. The Spanish houses are built chiefly of the hard but porous sand or iron-stone, quarries of which abound in the interior; they have some ten or twelve rooms, all of which are paved with stone, or large tiles, for in this country of dust and burning heat—the thermometer has varied from 87° to 95° throughout the Summer—no carpets seem to be used, save just in one room, in the heart of the Winter. The stable is at the back of the house, and horses, mules, and carriages all pass through the hall just as do the inmates of the house. I have often been taking a "refresco" with the señor and his sposa in the hall, and we have had to move the little table to let the servant and his mules pass through! Every morning the "creada," or maid-servant, takes her watering-pot, and carefully lays the dust, and cools the room with an abundant sprinkling of aqua fresca. At early morn the master rises, and his little cup of chocolati, an egg, and a slice of melon await him in the sala, or large sitting-room—to English eyes a most comfortless place; very large, stone-flagged, with a few massive chairs, walls painted in the rudest way, and one large table in the midst. The rooms, owing to the heat, are always kept darkened by means of closed shutters throughout the day—some of the windows have glass, some not—but all are strongly protected, without exception, by a strong cage of massive ironwork outside. The señora has her chocolati in her bedroom, at the open window, enjoying the fresh morning breeze. All the Spaniards rise as a rule at 5 or 6 in the Summer, to enjoy the only enjoyable time of the Summer day; at 1 o'clock they have dinner—the comida—and after that follows the two hours' siesta in a darkened room. Evening then draws on, the delicious night-breeze rises and blows freshly from the hills, and the ladies go out in groups to the alamedo for the passao, or walk. Such is the Spanish lady's day. She has, however, her creadas to look after, and, above all, her dresses to make, or superintend, and her graceful mantilla to arrange. It is quite a striking sight to pass down the streets from 6 to 8 at night, and see the graceful carriage of the head, and the stately upright walk of the Spanish ladies, with their long white dresses trailing behind them in a cloud of dust; how they manage to walk over the rough, unpaved, uneven streets without a trip is a mystery. At about ten all retire to rest, to rise up refreshed for another uneventful day.

As regards the master of the house, he really seems to have but one interest in life, and that is politics. He may ride out to view his olive farm, or his mine; and you will certainly meet him in his shop, casino, or his friend's casa, smoking the inevitable cigarillo, and chatting, or making a bargain. But there is absolutely no reading of any sort, not even a book of the calibre of a three-volume novel. Politics, politics are everything to him, and of politics he seems never to tire. I was but yesterday talking with a friend here, a professional man, one who would give up all for the sake of "his cause," and during the whole weary evening we seemed to have nothing in common. At last I bethought myself of the unfailing subject, and said, "What is your opinion of Señor Castelar's enforcing the penalty of death again?" In a moment all was changed; his look of utter apathy had given place to the keenest enthusiasm, and knocking the cigarillo out of his mouth, he said, with flashing eyes and flushed cheeks, "Castelar is a statesman, a poet, and an orator; he knows and says that, in desperate cases, desperate remedies must be applied; so he does right for awhile to enforce once more capital punishment in our army; for me, I am a Republican of Republicans, and I consider capital punishment opposed to the true spirit of Christianity. I desire nothing for my country but to see her sons free; free to serve their God as they like, as their unfettered conscience tells them; freedom in their families; freedom from slavery in their colonies; that is the wish of heaven; that is my wish also." You will say, what, then, are the pleasures of the Spaniards? I asked that question too, and received for answer, shooting in the "sierra," a picnic in the "campo," the annual "ferias" (fairs), and the "bano del rio" (river bath).—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

BEETHOVEN'S DEAFNESS.—The origin of his deafness is obscure. Beethoven himself ascribed it to a sudden injury to the nerve; others have supposed that it arose from a violent cold caught between door and window, or an attack of fever; or, again, that it was the result of small-pox, which had left some traces on his face. But whatever the cause, the malady grew worse and worse. In 1804, at a performance of the "Eroica," he could not hear the horns plainly. In 1805 he expresses a wish to hear his opera ("Fidelio") from a distance; "in this way," he says, "my patience will not be so severely tried as when I am close enough to hear my music so bungled." In 1808 he could still conduct with effect as is shown by the anecdote referring to the first performance of his "Choral Fantasia." About 1810 he began to make use of "Conversation-books," in which his friends note what they had to say to him. Even at this date he had nearly given up playing in public. As his deafness increased his playing ceased to charm. He would play so loud as to break the strings, or drown soft passages of the right hand by striking the keys accidentally with the left. In conducting, too, he ceased by degrees to feel his orchestra; and, thinking of the work rather than the performers, would hurry or retard the time so as sometimes to throw the players into complete confusion. This was especially likely to happen in performances of his later works, in which the unfamiliar modulations and abrupt changes of rhythm offered new and unexpected difficulties to players trained in the school of Haydn and Mozart. When he had got his orchestra at sixes and sevens, Beethoven would burst into a fit of laughter and cry, "Just what I expected! I wished to try and shake such good riders out of the saddle!" An English traveler who saw him in 1823, (four years before his death,) speaks of a great change in his appearance since 1816, but says that to his surprise Beethoven could understand everything which was said to him in a loud voice and slowly. In 1824 he could not hear the applause which greeted the ninth Symphony. The story is interesting. Beethoven did not conduct, but stood near the conductor to give him the *tempi*. The "Scherzo," with its wonderful drum passages, so affected the audience that the storm of applause drowned the orchestra. Beethoven went on beating time till a friend showed him what was going on behind him. At the end of the symphony, the tragic contrast between the deaf man standing before them and the world of sound which had arisen by his creation, completely overcame his hearers, "breaking all the bonds of joy, sorrow, and sympathy." This was the last time he showed himself in a concert; "too plain to him had the consciousness become that he could now no more occupy his position in public; and while others left the concert-room joyful and uplifted in heart, he made his way in dejection to his house."—*Edinburgh Review.*

DICKENS AND IRVING.—When I was in Madrid, Mr. Washington Irving, whom I had known since I was a boy, represented our Government at the Spanish Court. I had just come up from Andalusia, and had spent more than a week in Granada, devoting the greater part of the time to the Alhambra, which was then being restored. I was surprised to learn from Mr. Irving that since he had arrived in Spain in a diplomatic capacity he had never once revisited the subject of one of his earliest and greatest literary triumphs. However, he seemed to take great interest in my account of the condition of the old Moorish palace, and of what had become of those who lived there when he wrote about it. His health was not very good, and he suffered from that overpowering propensity to sleep so common to overtaxed brains. I never saw Mr. Irving betray any excitement but once in my life, and that was upon an occasion when I dined with him in Madrid. The name of Dickens happened to be introduced, and he became very heated in telling me about his relations with that author. Finally he could no longer contain himself, and jumping from his seat, he walked up and down the floor in great apparent agitation. He told me that he had corresponded with Dickens long before they ever met. That both from his writings and his letters he had formed the highest conception of his personal character. That under these circumstances Dickens arrived at New-York, and he, Irving, called upon him at the Astor House. That immediately after sending in his card he was invited to Mr. Dickens' parlor, and, as he entered the room, that gentleman met him, napkin in hand. He had been dining, and the table was covered with a vulgar profusion of food, and the table-cloth was stained with gravy and wine. Wringing his hands, Dickens' first salutation was, "Irving, I am delighted to see you! What will you drink, a mint-julep or a gin cocktail?" "The idea of inviting me to drink juleps and cocktails!" naively exclaimed Mr. Irving. He found Dickens outrageously vulgar—in dress, manners, and mind. And none of us young people were then more incensed against him for his *American Notes* and *Martin Chuzzlewit* than was the gentle Goldsmith of American literature.—*Harper's Magazine.*

PIGEON ENGLISH.—Taking all this for granted, it is proposed to consider the future of that strange jargon known as "Pigeon English," a language resulting from the meeting of East and West in the ports of China. This language, if such it may be called, derives its name from a series of changes in the word *Business*. The early traders in China made constant use of this word, and the Chinamen contracted it to *Busin*, and then through the change of *Pishin* to *Pigeon*. In this last form it still retains its original meaning, and people talk of whatever business they may have in hand as their "pigeon." All mercantile transactions between the Chinese and the Europeans are carried on in this new form of speech. Domestic servants, male and female, have to learn it to qualify themselves for situations with the "Outer Barbarians;" but the newest and most important feature of all is, that the Chinese themselves are, to a certain extent, adopting this language. This is owing to the fact that men of different provinces cannot understand each other's dialect. The written Mandarin character, however, could be read and understood all over China, and the provincials used to write what they wished to say in this character, and could thus manage to do business together. But now, if they both should happen to know "Pigeon English," they use it as the means of communication. A lingua-franca was needed, and the common necessity has supplied the demand. It may be premature to call Pigeon English a language. It is only the beginning of one. Although facts can be expressed by it, it is in a most defective condition; so much so, that an Englishman, when he first reaches China, is very much amused at what seems to him a relic of Babel. If it should be his fate to remain in the country, he dislikes to adopt it; his sense of good manners makes it distasteful to him to speak such a jargon, for it sounds like making a fool of the party addressed. Here we get an evidence of the power of growth which this infantile speech is possessed of, for however reluctant any one may be to speak it, he is forced by the necessity of the case to do so. I was only a traveler for a few months in China, but I found myself obliged to acquire the habit of speaking what seemed to me, at first, nonsensical rubbish. I could not get on without it. On my arrival I got a Chinese servant—servants in China are all called "boys," in fact this is one of the words of Pigeon English, and it is scarcely necessary to state that it is not derived from the Irish. It is usual to breakfast about twelve o'clock, and it is customary to have some tea, toast, and perhaps an egg served in your bedroom when you get up, and before dressing. The first morning I expressed my wishes on this matter in my usual way of talk, and the "boy" went off smiling, as if he understood my meaning; but as he did not come back, I made some inquiries at my friends in the house. They asked what I said to the "boy," and I repeated the words as near as I could recollect them, to the effect that I wanted some breakfast, and would like it immediately. I was then told that I might as well have talked Greek to him, and that I ought to have said, "Catchey some chow-chow chop-chop." *Chow-chow* is understood in this as something to eat; and the last double word is equivalent to "quick-quick." Had I been a comic actor, and the ordering my breakfast been a farce, it might have been possible to feel that I was saying the rigot thing in this way. That not being my "pigeon," I felt reluctant to do it; but when eating, drinking, and all your wants are found to depend upon its use, you soon give in; and here is the source of growth in the language, and the reason why it advances and spreads in China.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

SUE'S MYSTERES DE PARIS.—In the *Debats*—a journal of high standing and style—came to light the first fruits of the nightshade growths indigenous to the social caverns into which Sue had wormed his way. There appeared, in *feuilleton* form, the opening chapters of the *Mystères de Paris*. The effect was prodigious. Soon it came to pass that any one who passed by the printing office of the journal in question at 3 in the morning might see the marvelous sight of a crowd of nondescript persons, livery servants, commissionaires, maids of honor, and booksellers' boys competing eagerly for the damp sheets as they issued from the press. A story is told of a waiting-maid who was found bidding two francs for a copy, and when twitted for her prodigality, answered proudly, "Madame the Marchioness has plenty of money to pay for her pleasures with;" and then began to deplore the inevitable duty imposed upon her by her august mistress, of coming, rain or shine, to get a copy of the *Débats* early enough to be laid upon her table, so as to greet her on awaking. On further questioning, however, the grumbling damsel owned that she had already devoured a couple of columns of that morning's *feuilleton* of the *Mystères* by the light of the gas-jet in the street. Sue obtained, it is said, for the *Mystères de Paris* 160,000 francs, and that for the edition published in the *Débats* only. Publishers vied with one another for its after publication; and the stage obtained a dramatized version for itself. In Belgium a medal was struck in honor of Sue, and subscriptions came pouring in so fast, that in a few days the cost of the medal was far exceeded, and the balance was employed in the getting up of a magnificent edition of the *Wandering Jew*, which was distributed gratis among the people. With his French publisher, Sue finally concluded a bargain by which he was to receive 100,000 francs a year—somewhat more than our Laureate is allowed—during fourteen consecutive years, on the understanding that he would supply matter without ceasing at the rate of ten volumes a year!—*London Society.*

THACKERAY'S CHARACTERS.—I was one day walking up the avenue of the Champs Elysées when I met Mr. Thackeray, the author, whom I had last seen in America. He joined me, and we had proceeded some distance when he recognized a young gentleman on the other side of the street. The stranger, a tall and uncommonly handsome person, immediately crossed over to meet him, and I stepped aside. I overheard Thackeray ask him what had brought him to Paris. He answered that he had come for pleasure. "And have you found it?" drawled Thackeray, with a slight sneer in his voice, as if pleasure, as a pursuit, was an unworthy object for any man's ambition. When they parted, and Thackeray again took my arm, he said to me, "Of course, you know the gentleman with whom I was just speaking?" I answered that I did not. "You don't mean to tell me," he continued, "that you, who have been so much in London, don't know who he is?" I assured him that I had no recollection that I had ever before met the gentleman. "Why, that," he said, "is the Marquis of Farintosh." "And *who* is the Marquis of Farintosh?" I pursued. "Why, the Marquis of Bath, of course," he replied. This led to a conversation about several other characters in his books. He told me that his own mother was the prototype of Helen Pendennis, but that the copy fell very far short of the original. He also told me who had sat for the portrait of Harry Foker, but all the town knows about that. I then remarked to him that he must have known intimately many French families of the best class—that his French characters were more accurately and delicately drawn than those of any other English writer whom I had ever read—and to this opinion I still adhere. He assured me that, on the contrary, he had never in his life been intimate in a single French family. This is very surprising, for he has exhibited in his books the most profound knowledge of the nature of the French, as well as of their manners, and he has described the former and depicted the latter with the most wonderful skill, and without any false deductions or tendency to caricature.—*Harper's Magazine.*

CALIFORNIA WOOD-CHOPPERS.—It is in the logging camps that a stranger will be most interested on this coast; for there he will see and feel the bigness of the redwoods. A man in Humboldt County got out of one tree lumber enough to make his house and barn, and to fence in two acres of ground. A schooner was filled with shingles made from a single tree. One tree in Mendocino, whose remains were shown to me, made a mile of railroad ties. Trees fourteen feet in diameter have been frequently found and cut down; the saw-logs are often split apart with wedges, because the entire mass is too large to float in the narrow and shallow streams, and I have even seen them blow a log apart with gunpowder. A tree four feet in diameter is called undersized in these woods; and so skillful are the wood-choppers that they can make the largest giant of the forest fall just where they want it, or, as they say, they "drive a stake with the tree." The choppers do not stand on the ground, but on stages raised to such a height as to enable the ax to strike in where the tree attains its fair and regular thickness; for the redwood, like the sequoia, swells at the base, near the ground. These trees prefer steep hill-sides, and grow in an extremely rough and broken country, and their great height makes it necessary to fell them carefully, lest they should, falling with such an enormous weight, break to pieces. This constantly happens in spite of every precaution, and there is little doubt that in these forests and at the mills two feet of wood are wasted for every foot of lumber sent to market. To mark the direction line on which the tree is to fall, the chopper usually drives a stake into the ground 100 or 150 feet from the base of the tree, and it is actually common to make the tree fall upon this stake, so straight do these redwoods stand, and so accurate is the skill of the cutters. To fell a tree eight feet in diameter is counted a day's work for a man.—*Harper's Magazine.*

ANECDOTES OF RATS.—Many instances have been recorded of the display of intelligence by rats, to which we beg leave to add the following: A farmer's wife in the west of Scotland remarked that the cream on the surface of the milk in her dairy was often interfered with. At first, she suspected that some of her children had taken the unwarrantable liberty of dipping pieces of bread in it, but she could find nothing to confirm this suspicion; and, by-and-by, she noticed strange little streaks of cream on the edges of the milk-basins, as if a string had been dipped in and drawn out, so as to leave a mark. At last she discovered the secret. The cream was stolen by rats, which got upon the edges of the earthen-ware basins containing the milk, and not being able to reach down to it, a depth of several inches, nor daring to attempt to go down, as they could never have climbed up the smooth surface again, dipped in the tips of their long tails, drew them up loaded with the rich cream, and licked them. An arrangement of the basins, such that the rats could not get upon the edges of them, put an end to all further depredations of this kind. There was surely something more than instinct in this case in the procedure of the rats. We have something still to tell regarding the ingenuity of rats. A family in a country house in Hertfordshire had a fancy for rearing ducks, but could not well do so on account of rats, which systematically got hold of and carried away the young ducklings, even from close to their mother. With a view to circumvent the rats, the maternal duck and her young were housed for the night under a coop, which admitted of no opening for the furtive intruders. The rats were not to be so easily cheated of their prey. On discovering that the mother duck and her family were closely shrouded from intrusion, they devised a pretty plan of engineering, which was eminently successful. In the course of a single night they excavated a tunnel, going below the outer edge of the coop to its interior, and thus very neatly, without producing any alarm, stole every duckling from under the guardianship of the mother. Two rats belonging to the same colony performed a feat quite as ingenious. A trap which was baited for their capture was habitually plundered without securing a single rat. They had evidently invented some plan for safely stealing away the bait, and what the plan was could only be learned by setting a watch on the trap. We shall explain how the theft was effected. The trap was of the kind which is sometimes employed for catching mice. It was a box with a sliding door, which was sustained by mechanism connected with the bait. On the bait being nibbled at, the door descends and makes the mouse a prisoner. The two rats saw through the device, and resorted to the following very simple but effectual method to take away the bait, which was a piece of toasted cheese, and yet escape imprisonment. One of them placed itself under the door, so that it might fall on its back, while the other crept in and successfully carried off the morsel of cheese. The first rat then drew itself from under the door, and joined its companion. This demonstration of rat intelligence, like the preceding incident, is of recent occurrence.—*Chambers's Journal.*

EUGENE SUE'S CHARACTERS.—Eugene Sue gives us the impression of having manufactured his characters from without, inward, solely. "Let me make a villain," we can imagine him saying to himself; "a bigger villain than anybody else has ever made!" Then he would give his puppet a name and local color, and would hang around his neck a chain of carefully-selected wickednesses. The villainies being appropriately chosen, and deftly linked together in unfailing profusion, might produce on an innocent reader a most prodigious effect; and being interwoven with a vigorous current of rapidly-running plot, might be very exciting to superficial or ignorant minds. But the reader of subtle instincts or delicate senses and insights, would soon detect that something was wanting; and that the elaborately-constructed villains were without soul, or interior significance or recognizableness—were but puppets, in fact, after all. The secret once discovered, the book could no longer retain any power over the reader; it would be like a conjuring trick after we have learnt how the magic is managed. Sue's characters are too consistent; we can calculate their orbit mathematically, whereas with a creator of the first class we should only to be able to surmise, and that by dint of insight and experience and sympathy alone. Sue worked, as it were, with a manual of human nature by his side; a manual, in which were comprised only the broadest of rules, and not all of those. Human nature is much too complex for such treatment, and includes variations, shades, and special combinations, to such a marvelous degree that the merely intellectual rule and line, while striving to plumb it, and while seeming to have touched bottom, may have missed all the delicate shapes and colors of sea-weed and sea-water that lie between the wave crests and the deepest depths. But while following his manual of human nature as guide, Sue believed in the Frankensteins, or angelic phantoms, as the case might be, which he had manufactured. He was no Byron to show feeling one moment, and laugh it to scorn the next. His characters went plodding on in their allotted grooves, and seem to have satisfied their creator absolutely. Just in the same way, doubtless, did the huge anatomical designs, of which we have spoken, satisfy his grandfather; they might be all muscles and no flesh, or all nerves and no skin, but they were admirable anatomical specimens, very awful for the outsider to look upon, or very satisfactory to the student. At all events, they served their purpose; and just so did the heroes of Eugene's romances—they served to attract a vast ignorant public, perhaps to teach them something, and certainly to gratify their author's professional pride. Sue must not be denied his due rank, as one of the foremost of mechanical constructors of dramatic puppets. His accessories and *mis en scene* were perfect, and he may be ranked as one of the progenitors of that realism which plumes itself upon bringing upon the stage a real pump or gunpowder explosion. He is a manufacturer, not a creator; but a manufacturer in a large way of business.—*London Society.*

RABELAIS' "MAUVAIS QUART D'HEURE."—It was probably on the occasion of his return from Rome the second time that the incident occurred which has given rise to the proverbial phrase, the "mauvais quart-d'heure de Rabelais," in allusion to the disagreeable interval of time between the termination of an entertainment and the settlement with one's host. Rabelais was on his way to Paris, and stopped at Lyons, his pecuniary resources quite exhausted, when the critical quarter of an hour arrived. Many a man has been in such a dilemma before and since; certainly no one ever extricated himself by such an expedient as Rabelais employed. When the hour of reckoning was at hand, he caused an intimation to be made to the principal physicians of the city that a distinguished man of science, on his return from foreign travel, was waiting to give them in audience. They came, the story goes, in numbers; and Rabelais received them in an eccentric costume, and harangued them on the most abstruse professional points. They listened to the profoundly scientific talk of their visitor with respect, which was converted into horror when the unknown physician began to inveigh against the crimes and tyranny of the royal family of France. "My arts can here avail," said the learned stranger, and he produced a flask. "This," said he, "is a subtle poison brought by me from Italy, and I intend it for the King himself." He proceeded to hold forth upon its deadly qualities; but the loyal doctors, looking at each other with consternation, retired silently from the room, and Rabelais was left alone. In a few minutes they had told the tale of intended treason to the city magistrates. The inn was surrounded, the intending poisoner arrested, placed in a litter, and carried, guarded by soldiers, with all dispatch and care, as a prisoner of distinction, to Paris. There arrived, and the news conveyed to King Francis, his Majesty was moved with curiosity to see so singular and so bold a criminal, and ordered him to be brought into the royal presence. The King recognized the humorist at a glance, and at once guessed his reason for wishing to be brought to court free of expense. Turning to the Lyons doctors, who had followed the prisoner to give evidence on his prosecution, he thanked them for their loyal zeal, but assured them that he was too well satisfied of the fidelity of his subject, Rabelais, to care to listen to a charge of treason against him.—*The New Quarterly Magazine.*

THE CROWN JEWELS OF PORTUGAL.—The crown jewels of Portugal are, for so small a kingdom, marvelous, and if the huge Braganza diamond—which is one of them—is a true "brilliant," the Portuguese regalia must be quite unequaled. The Braganza stone was found in the Caethé Minim mine in Brazil, in 1741, and was frequently worn by King John VI. The lowest estimate of the weight of this stone is 1,680 carats, while the Kohinoor weighs but 106; the Star of the South, 125, and the great Orloff diamond 194 carats. The Orloff is, however, "rose-cut," *i. e.*, not the true "brilliant" shape. The Braganza diamond, from its unusual size, has been suspected to be nothing more than a fine white Brazilian topaz; but the fact that it has been publicly worn by the King, at a court whose frequenters are particularly good judges of diamonds, must go some way to make us believe it to be what it professes. I have never seen it. A person who had the opportunity of examining it closely, told me that it was as large as a hen's egg, and was badly cut, having but few facets. My informant had no doubt but that it was a true diamond; but an ordinary observer's evidence on such a point goes for little. If the stone is uncut, or imperfectly cut, the marvel of its size is lessened, but not removed. To cut such a rough stone into true "brilliant" shape could only be effected by reducing its weight to 900 or 1,000 carats. It would, even then, be five times as large as the largest diamond in existence.—*The New Quarterly Magazine.*

PRODUCTIONS OF THE FOREST.—Wood is not, however, the only production of the forest; it gives us, besides, different important substances, the chief of which are bark, cork, and resin. For the first of these, the oak, the birch, the alder, and the lime, are mostly used; the bark of the last is fibrous, flexible, and strong; it is made into mats, carpets, and ropes, which resist damp better than those of tow. The bark of the other trees is employed for tanning skins; they contain a certain quantity of tannin, a kind of acid which, when in contact with animal gelatine, forms that insoluble and undecaying article called leather. The Russian leather, so well known for its peculiar odor, owes it to the employment of the bark of a very odoriferous willow. The French leather, which is considered superior to that of many other countries, is tanned with the best quality of oak-bark, and great pains is taken in the barking of the tree. It is only practiced on those which are marked to be cut down; and when the Spring sap has begun to rise in April or May, it can then be removed more easily, and contains more tannin. A ring is cut at the foot of the tree, and, with a sharp blade, the bark is marked into strips, which are afterward torn from the

top to the bottom; these are dried in the sun, and tied up in bundles for sale. Cork, that light and elastic substance, the uses of which are so various, is also a bark. The layer develops itself under the epidermis of the cork-oak. This tree, which belongs to the region of the Mediterranean, is very abundant in Spain, Italy, the south of France, and Algeria, where it alone forms considerable forests. Up to the age of twelve years, the tree produces a hard, irregular, tough kind of cork, which can only be used for floats or buoys; but after this is carefully removed, a new layer forms itself, which, being no longer compressed by the epidermis, is regularly developed, and grows the true cork for bottles. In about ten years it gains the necessary thickness, when it is cut round the trunk at the top and bottom, and, by vertical incisions, stripped off in planks, which are sent to market. The same operation is repeated every ten years; so that a single tree gives in a hundred and fifty years twelve or fourteen harvests, producing a revenue better than any land can afford to the owner. Another forest production which does not yield in importance to those already mentioned is resin. One of the places where it is largely drawn from the trees, is the immense plain situated in the south-west of France, on the Gulf of Gascony. Thanks to its proverbial sterility, the name of Landes has been given to the department. Formed of pure sand, and resting on strata through which the rain cannot filter, the soil has for ages been considered unfit for culture. Burnt up in Summer, and swamped in Winter, it produced nothing but ferns, rushes, and heath, scarcely sufficient to feed some scanty flocks. In addition to these misfortunes, the country was threatened by an entire overflow of the sand from the downs on the coast. Immense heaps, thrown up by the waves over an extent of fifty leagues, advanced upon the land, blown in by the west wind. Gradually it buried fields and villages, surmounting all obstacles with desperate regularity; the country seemed to be devoted to destruction; when, at the close of the last century, M. Brémontier thought that these downs might be fixed in their places by planting pines. The plan succeeded beyond all hope; the moving sands were kept together by the roots, while the winds broke against the young trees. The planting is still persevered in, and now covers about forty thousand acres. This maritime pine produces a large quantity of resin, from which are manufactured turpentine and tar. The extraction of the resin has become a very lucrative trade; it is managed by means of longitudinal cuts the length of the tree, about an inch deep; the liquid which flows from the wound is caught in a jar placed at the foot, which the resin-collector removes each week at the same time that he re-opens the slit. The operation does not seem to affect the growth of the tree when it is not bled more than twice a year; it diminishes the thickness of the yearly layers, but renders the wood more firm and resisting. If the pine be cut on all sides at once, it perishes in a few years; as they say, it is bled to death. This is only done when the tree is shortly to be cut down; the others will live for a hundred, or a hundred and twenty years, and they are ready for the incisions at the age of twenty years.—*Chambers's Journal.*

BEETHOVEN AND PIANO-PLAYING.—The echoes of Mozart were still vibrating in the drawing-rooms of Vienna; and the grandees who had been his patrons were glad to welcome an artist whose playing, if it did not agree with established canons of taste, was so masterly and original as to leave no place for a rival. Vogler could not reach him in expression, nor Hummel in execution. Czerny, Cramer, Wölfl—it was a great time for piano-forte-players—were obliged, one after the other, to yield to his "gigantic" playing. The Abbé Gelinek, who had gone down as to an easy victory to measure himself against the presumptuous young man, came away saying, "He is not a man; he is the devil himself. He plays us all dead; and how he improvises!" There was indeed but one opinion about his playing. He attempted and achieved difficulties which had never been conceived before. His short, broad fingers seemed little adapted for brilliant execution, and contrasted ludicrously with Wölfl, whose spider hands could span twelve notes with ease; yet his dexterity in rapid passages, double shakes, scales, &c., is spoken of as unrivalled. He would invent and execute unpremeditated *bravura* passages of greater difficulty than any that are found in his published works. If he was too impatient to perfect his execution of delicate passages, the tempestuous energy of his playing supplied by inspiration the defect of practice. But it was his execution of slow and pathetic movements which set him far above all his contemporaries. There was a largeness and depth of feeling which we who know the slow movements of the D major and F minor sonatas can well believe to have been in their composer, but which appeared miraculous to those who heard him for the first time—for we must remember that he was not known as a composer at this time. He had perfected his mastery over the instrument by improvising—an art too much neglected now, if too highly prized then. "His improvising," says his pupil Ries, "was the most extraordinary thing that could be heard, especially when he was in good humor or excited. No other artist approached him in the height on which he stood. The richness of the ideas which crowded on him, the caprices to which he lent himself, the variety of handling, the difficulties which offered themselves, or were introduced by him, were unsurpassed. * * * In a crescendo passage he often held the tempo back into a ritardando. This gave a very fine and striking effect. He would give, now with the right hand, now with the left, a beautiful and wholly inimitable expression." The artist Mähler mentions his improvising for two hours together; during the whole of which time there was not a single bar which was faulty, or wanted originality.—*Edinburgh Review.*

LAFAYETTE AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.—But the most important of *his* propositions was that for the institution of a national guard, which should serve as a counterpoise to the King's troops, by whom the deliberations of the Assembly had been repeatedly menaced. This suggestion was immediately hailed with the wildest enthusiasm; forty-eight thousand citizens were enrolled in one day. From Paris to the provinces it ran like wildfire; Lyons, Strasbourg, Bordeaux, Marseilles lost not a moment in following the example of the capital, and when, by the unanimous voice of the nation, Lafayette was named Commander in Chief of this new army, he found himself at the head of three millions of men. It was he who invented the tricolor cockade, in which he symbolically blended the King and the people. The town colors of Paris, red and blue, were also those of the Orleans livery; to these were added the kingly white. "Gentlemen," he said, as he presented the famous badge, "I bring you a cockade that shall make the tour of the world, and an institution at once civic and military which shall change the system of European tactics, and reduce all absolute Governments to the alternative of being beaten if they do not imitate it, or of being overthrown if they dare to oppose it." On the 14th of July, 1790, was celebrated the anniversary of the federation of the National Guard, and of the destruction of the Bastile. The celebration was to take place in the Champ de Mars, and for many weeks workmen were employed hollowing out what had hitherto been a plain into the form of a gigantic amphitheatre. But the task was a vast one, and as the day drew nearer and nearer there were fears that it would not be completed in time, which fears created a sudden furor of enthusiasm. Every grade of society, from the lowest to the highest, shouldered pick and spade, and used them, too, with a hearty will. Gamins, artisans, bourgeois, doctors, lawyers, courtiers, peasant women, grisettes, and fine court ladies worked side by side; hands that until now had never known a soil, hands that had scarcely ever been seen out of dainty gloves, hands which noble heads had bowed to kiss, now plied dirty shovels and grubbed in the earth like plowmen or navvies. And when the task was finished, city and court admiringly contemplated its own handiwork. In the middle of the hollow a temple was erected. There were, besides, triumphal arches, a throne for the King, and a splendid pavilion for the Queen. In the middle of the temple, upon an elevation ascended by tapestry-covered steps, stood an altar, upon which was deposited the book of the Constitution. At this altar, attended by sixty priests clothed in white robes covered with tricolored ribbons, stood the Bishop of Autun; while, with the point of his sword resting upon the altar, Lafayette proposed to his soldiers the oath of fidelity to the Kingdom and the Constitution. Sixty thousand hands were raised in answer to the appeal. Then the King and the members of the National Assembly repeated the oath. Cannon were fired. The Bishop blessed the Oriflamme of France, and—the ceremony was over. There were three hundred thousand spectators present, besides federates from all the National Guards of the Kingdom.—*Temple Bar.*

CHAPTERS ON CITY GOVERNMENT.

No. I.

WATER SUPPLY, SEWAGE, AND THEIR PROPER UTILIZATION.

The practical methods of perfecting the water supply of cities and large towns, and the sanitary care and utilization of the refuse of the same, are subjects which have engrossed the attention of scientists and practical men for ages, and which have been worn almost threadbare by exhaustive treatises, discourses, and learned disquisitions. We propose simply to state what has fallen within our own observation, to throw out a few practical hints and suggestions gathered from experience and travel, and, possibly, to put forth some ideas that may be novel to the mass of the American public, leaving it to experts to enlarge upon our theories.

The thorough washing and flushing of the streets, gutters, and sewers of cities, particularly during the warm months, by an ample flow of water, is so obviously a sanitary necessity that almost any expenditure of money would be cheap to secure its accomplishment. In connection with this work of purification should be considered as closely allied to the same the proper trapping at the culverts or street corners, and especially the trapping of the waste and soil-pipes connecting our dwellings with the main sewers. Without particular attention is given to this subject, there can be no healthful condition within our houses, for the noxious gases and miasms generated in the sewers will penetrate the inmost recesses of our homes, engendering febrile diseases and death. It is a necessity, therefore, of primary importance that all outlets from dwellings into street sewers should be fitted with traps of the most complete and approved construction; for, be these street sewers as clean as an ample flow of water can make them, they will still exhale deleterious vapors or odors, insoluble in water, and which are extremely prejudicial to health.

It is not necessary to here make the statement that by far the larger portion of the traps in our street sewers are dry; the fact is obvious from the odors almost constantly perceptible in many of our thoroughfares arising from the issue of the foul air through defective traps. These same disgusting and noisome exhalations are apparent also in many of our dwellings, particularly those constructed previous to 1860, where the imperfect condition of the traps prevents the proper performance of their functions.

These defects in our sewers and sewer connections should be promptly remedied, whether it be done by the new method which we shall recommend, or in some other way. The consideration of this flushing naturally leads us to the contemplation of the water-supply of our City. Are we sure that we possess an ample supply of that very necessary element? It has frequently happened, within the memory of all, that we have been "put on short allowance." During an extended season of dry weather, the department in charge of the aqueduct has forbidden the use of the Croton in flushing the streets or gutters, and, anticipating a short supply, has even gone so far as to refuse water for use by the sprinkling-carts—nay, has even prohibited the use of the street-washers and the bath, except during certain fixed hours. The supply has been so limited, and so low in the distributing reservoirs, for months during dry seasons, that but few dwellings could obtain water above the second story. Again, if our actual sanitary needs cannot be supplied at all times, it were futile to expect the luxury of fountains in our public places; we therefore only call attention to the fact that we have never had a sufficient head of water to supply those beautiful adornments of public parks, except at seasons when their play was not appreciated, and gave but slight gratification to the eye. What conclusion, then, must we arrive at? Most certainly, that the present aqueduct has not the capacity to supply a sufficient quantity of water to this City for all its manifold uses. It is true, there is water enough that may be brought here—the sources of supply in the adjacent counties are possibly inexhaustible—but we don't get it here, and the present aqueduct cannot bring it.

The existence of these facts directs our attention to the future. What will be our condition ten or twenty years hence when our annexed territory in Westchester shall have become populated, and the demands of the newly-created towns and cities will draw upon our water sources?

Viewing the situation as it actually is, and as it most assuredly will be in the future, the question presents itself, What shall we do? Having carefully considered this matter in its various bearings, we have arrived at these conclusions: Until enlarged facilities for the introduction of Croton water into this City are created, and until an abundant supply can be confidently relied upon at all seasons for the various needs of the community, it should be employed for culinary or domestic purposes only; but for fire, sanitary, manufacturing, and fountain requirements, we must seek for a supply from our East and North Rivers.

But how shall we get this supply, and after we get it, how shall we utilize it? some incredulous one will ask. We will suggest, in anticipation, an answer to this double question. The water should be raised from the two rivers by means of pumps, one to be located at the Battery, one at the foot of Fourteenth street, North River, and one at the foot of Fourteenth street, East River, these pumping stations to be connected by an iron main not less than sixteen inches in diameter, and capable of resisting a hydraulic pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch. These mains, as soon as practicable, should be connected with smaller pipes, traversing all the streets within the area south of Fourteenth street, so that every building could easily be reached by a hose of the ordinary length. For sanitary and fire purposes the object of this arrangement is apparent, and has been frequently suggested by others, and the undertaking would, we think, be fully justified as a matter of economy if confined simply to the purposes of fire and health. But we intend to go further, and assign other reasons which may appear novel. We mean that this water from the rivers shall do all the "hoisting for our warehouses," shall wash down and keep clean our stables, slaughter-houses, tan-yards, skin-factories, sugar-refineries, breweries, lead-pipe and other manufactories, and, in fine, perform all such other purposes for which salt water will answer as well as fresh.

The facility with which salt water can be adapted to the purposes above will appear evident to all with the possible exception of the "hoisting of merchandise." And this idea may seem extravagant to many, and yet it originated in this country in the brain of the gifted Ericsson. After he had practically demonstrated the motive power of expanded air and reduced his theory to certain results, application was made to him for a plan by which an engine could be operated without the aid of heat or fire, for the existence of fire in one of our great public stores was deemed so hazardous by the insurance companies that they refused to insure at reasonable rates unless the same was removed. Ericsson's inventive genius quickly devised a plan to overcome these objections. His device was the placing of an ordinary engine remote from the building, connecting it with a pipe through which he forced cold air, with sufficient compression to act upon the valves of an ordinary engine as effectually as expanded steam or super-heated air. This most ingenious system may have been seen in full operation at No. 278 South street, where it performed its duty for several years, viz., from 1860 to 1865.

After the practical success of this experiment the English deduced the idea that cold water could as well be employed as a medium as cold air, and have successfully applied it to water compression, sometimes by hydraulic, sometimes by steam power. At the extensive London docks the ships are loaded and discharged by water power, (*i. e.*, compression,) which is both inexpensive and unobjectionable to the insurance companies for the reasons above stated. In many of the cities of England a water supply is relied upon to elevate merchandise in warehouses five and six stories in height. At Leeds, where the head is scarcely more than ninety feet, offering a pressure of about forty pounds to the square inch, this power is employed. Substantially the same apparatus is in use at both the London Docks, and at Leeds, but the power is obtained from different sources; in one case it is applied as from our Croton, and in the other as from steam power, as we shall propose. Either method carries success with it, only the one has a limited, while the other has an unlimited, power. The power, of course, depends upon the pressure or force. If, as proposed in this case, the pressure be fully equal to 200 pounds to the square inch, or equal to an elevation of about 462 feet, then, of course, not only is the power greatly increased for the purpose here contemplated, but also for fire purposes; for with such a pressure a stream of water can be thrown from the street over the highest building in New-York, and a fire could with certainty be drowned out by a stream of such force and adequate volume. At a recent consultation with a distinguished hydraulic engineer of this City, he informed us that other methods besides the one now in use in England were nearly or quite a demonstrated success. Among other experiments, he mentioned that the dumb-waiter at his residence was worked by water-power, and that the simple turning of the Croton faucet elevated it to the top of the house. The loss of power at present by the best known methods varies from ten to twenty per cent. One ton of water will elevate 1,500 or 1,600 pounds; but there is no reason why, by future improvements, this loss of power may not be reduced to a minimum.

To return now to our proposed plan. We are to suppose that three engines of 500-horse power (1,500-horse power in the aggregate) are placed, one at each of the pumping stations, with distribution pipes over the whole area, as indicated. For one or two hours in the early morning, in Summer, the combined force of these machines can be directed upon the streets and gutters, and during the day the waste water from the many stores and warehouses using the elevators would be ample in quantity to thoroughly flush the sewers. But we also intend to clean the streets, and to accomplish this we must make provision for the sewage. In consequence of our present imperfect system of sewerage, notwithstanding the care supposed to be exercised in keeping the street sweepings out of the sewers, the docks and slips are filled up to the extent of one foot per year by the actual measurement of the Harbor Commissioners. But apart from the expense in dredging our slips, which forms no small item in our Municipal budget, the deposits formed by the sewers are of a most noxious and poisonous character, and so very offensive that seamen seldom can be induced to sleep on board their vessels, and it is within the experience of the Health Department that these noisome effluvia extend for several streets parallel with the rivers. Some change must very soon be made in respect to these sewer outlets, and while we are in this connection we would suggest, for its economic value, a plan proposed a few years ago by Mr. William E. Worthen, then Engineer of the Metropolitan Board of Health. His plan contemplated spacious sewers, say 20 to 25 feet wide, running along the bulkhead line of both rivers, meeting at the Battery, where several basins would alternately receive the flow, retain the solid deposit, and allow the water to run off into the bay. The solid matter could be removed in scows from beyond the City limits. There were other details in his plan not necessary to mention here; his method was at the time, and is to-day, considered entirely practicable by engineers. To any one acquainted with the system of sewerage in Paris Mr. Worthen's plan presents nothing impractical or novel.

This large bulkhead sewer once constructed to absorb the flow of all the lateral sewers, the whole force of water pumped by the three engines can be used to wash into the sewers all accumulations, and after each morning flushing the streets would be as free from offensive odors and vapors as they are after a drenching rain. It is true the adoption of this plan would require a thorough repair of many of our street pavements, for the force of the water might otherwise wash into the sewers portions of the earth-bed underlying. But it would certainly seem that the intelligence which would adopt a comprehensive system of sewerage and water-supply, such as here contemplated, would, as a prerequisite, thoroughly pave all the streets with Belgian pavement, or its equal in durability.

In respect to the apportionment of the cost of the undertaking, we would say: First the merchants and manufacturers using the power could well afford to pay the interest on the total cost of all the work except the new sewerage. The owners of real and personal estate who have insurance to effect could well afford to pay the interest on the outlay for the extra protection afforded against loss by fire. The City can afford to pay the million or more it now costs to sweep the streets, besides the saving in dredging the slips. The citizens generally could well afford to pay the whole cost in the comfort of inhaling a purer atmosphere, and in the improved sanitary condition of the City. The direct saving in various ways will amount to four or five times the actual cost, and many times more in healthful results, if we do not overestimate the advantages of this plan.

The assertion has often been made by sanitarians that our City, situated as it is, washed by two noble streams, confluent and discharging into the bay, should be the most healthful in the world. In order to fully appreciate our great natural advantages as to location, we must compare our geographical position with that of Paris, Vienna, Berlin, or most any of the cities of southern Europe situated, as they generally are, on the bank of some comparatively small stream, remote from the sea, and under stringent prohibitory laws not to defile or render impure the adjacent river. The inhabitants are, therefore, compelled to save and utilize all offensive matter, not, as is the general impression here, for its merchantable value, but because they are restrained by severe penalties from throwing it into the passing stream, and must, perforce, utilize it to prevent a greater nuisance. Not a single water-closet is connected with the sewers in Paris for the reasons just stated. The utilization costs them dollars for the francs they receive in return. The condition of all the cities south of Paris is even worse in these respects, and the sanitarian knows well the cause of the annual visits of cholera. They deplore their inability to do what we have within our power, while we scarcely avail ourselves of the opportunities and advantages which a beneficent Providence has placed at our disposal.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

To the Stated Pilots of the Port of New-York, and all others whom it may concern:

GENTLEMEN, We need not inform you that the ship is hourly expected with the tea from England which, if landed here, will entail slavery on this colony and ruin its commerce. No class of men are more interested in the last than you, nor none have it more in their power to prevent the introduction of that which the tyrannical Ministry intend as the badge of our slavery. You are, therefore, called upon to give the first obstruction. The ship cannot enter this port unless you direct her. Acquit yourselves in this as become freemen and friends to commerce. Much depends on your conduct in this interesting crisis; no less than whether you and your posterity shall be freemen or slaves—Whether you and they shall have property or be beggars. You have had many proofs of the disapprobation of your fellow-citizens to the importation of any article subject to a duty by the British Parliament, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America. And it's not many days since you have had a very recent one. You have, therefore, nothing to fear from doing your duty to your country. The merchants and all the inhabitants, friends to liberty, are concerned in your giving the obstruction, and will support you. We cannot, therefore, doubt but there are sufficient motives to induce you to demonstrate to all the world that you will not have the least agency in the destruction of your country. But if, contrary to our just expectations, any of you should be so lost to all sense of obligation to your country as not to follow the directions hereafter mentioned, the vengeance of a free people struggling for their liberties await and will surely be executed upon you. Should you be told, that the Wardens will remove any of you who may refuse to pilot the ships into this port, or prosecute your bonds; they dare not do either, for they are within the reach of the same vengeance, and therefore will not hazard their own safety; so that you are secure in the approbation of your countrymen, and its the best and only security any man can have.

Whenever you board a vessel, enquire carelessly of the sailors, where she is from, and if from London, whether she has any tea on board; for the Captain of the tea ship may conceal it from you. If the sailors were not on board at the loading of her, and can't inform you, enquire of the Captain. If he is unwilling to tell you, rest assured the tea is there. In this case, or your being informed, that the tea is on board, bring her to anchor in Sandy Hook Bay, and no farther, where she may be supplied with any provisions, or other articles she may want for her return. Upon her anchoring, quit her immediately, and make the best of your way to this city, and inform the citizens of her arrival. You should be provided with a red flag to hoist as a signal to the other Pilots, whenever you discover her to be the tea ship, in order that they may keep clear of her after you quit her.

Let every Pilot possess himself with a copy of this for his government. LEGION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1773.

New-York, November 18, 1773. By accounts from the Northward, of the 6th instant, we are informed that the Chiefs of the Six Nations, to a considerable number, were just then arrived at Johnson Hall, on occasion of the late murther committed by some Senecas on four French traders, on Lake Ontario, and that the Chiefs have taken great pains to collect the peltry, and procure restitution for the friends of the unhappy sufferers, but that the conference was not opened.

On Sunday evening arrived his Majesty's ship the Swan, commanded by Captain James Ayscough.

Last night was married by the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, Mr. Frederick Jay, merchant, of this city, to Miss Barclay, daughter of Mr. Andrew Barclay, merchant in Wall street.

Last Thursday Col. John Maunsell, and Dr. Peter Middleton, were chosen Governors of King's College.

Lieut. John Nordberg, of the first battalion of the Royal Americans, now in Jamaica, is appointed commandant of Fort George, near Lake George, with the rank of Captain in America.

Yesterday his Excellency, Gen. Haldimand, Commander in Chief, attended by the Gentlemen of the Staff, sat out to review the 47th regiment, at Perth Amboy; but his Excellency's journey to Philadelphia is postponed.

His Excellency, the Governor has been pleased to pardon the woman and negro, who lay under sentence of death, in the city goal, on condition of their quitting the province.

Yesterday arrived in town from North Carolina, Col. Fanning, Secretary to the Governor; the report of this gentleman's marriage was premature.

London, August 28. The approach of war is certain. The most authentic intelligence confirms it. All parties are preparing, and France avows it. England is restrained from speaking aloud, only through fear of alarming the nation too suddenly.

Several new Grants of land in East Florida and the ceded Islands have lately passed the Great Seal.

Sept. 1. The last express which arrived from Ireland has put the Ministry into a perspiration, in which they will continue, it is thought, through the winter, if ever so cold.

Sept. 4. A few days ago was married William Kelly, Esq; of the Crescent, a North American merchant, late of the City of New-York, to Mrs. A'Court Ashe, relict of the late Pierce A'Court Ashe, Esq; Member for Heytesbury, and sister to the Countess of Peterborough; a Lady of exalted merit, and a fortune of thirty thousand Pounds.

Extract of a Letter from London to New-York Dated Sept. 7. The exultations of those who never wished well to the new colony on the Ohio are now at an end, they are convinced, that in spite of all the late, newly executed opposition to its existence, everything is certainly in the most promising way to its final completion, and that, in all probability, the next packet will carry to America proper documents for its establishment.

Two ships were chartered by the East India Directors, to carry the tea to your port and Philadelphia; they have not yet taken in their lading, but they have come to a final resolution to send it, as it is to be shipped on such terms, as we are told, may remove the objection to your receiving it, for no duty is to be paid on its being landed. Major Sutherland with the Scotch Fusileers, and Col James with the Royal Artillery, have got safe back to us again. Mr. William Kelly, was married a fortnight ago, to Mrs Ashe, a lady of very elegant connections, with a noble fortune.

Ten Dollars Reward, Run-away, on Tuesday night, from Michael Varian, a Negro Wench, named *Violet*, about 18 years old, of a yellowish colour, about five feet high; she has a scar in her arm, where she was inoculated, about the size of a shilling, and a small blemish in one of her eyes: Before she went off, she took away with her a large quantity of cloaths, belonging to her mistress, consisting of chintz gowns, two black silk cloaks and hats, a red short cloak, laced caps, &c. Who soever brings the said Wench to the Bull's-Head in the Bowery Lane, shall receive the above reward.

An Irish gurl's time for sale, who will suit either town or country, enquire of John Slidell, in the Broadway, near the Bowling Green, who has f r Sale Hard and Soft Soap, Mould and dipped Candles, as good and as cheap as any in this city.

New-York, November 25, 1773. On Sunday next a charity sermon will be preached at Trinity Church, for the benefit of the Charity School.

A few days ago died, aged 92, Mr. Bonticou, a French Gentleman, many years an inhabitant of this city.

On Monday night died, in an advanced age, at Perth Amboy, Dr. Lewis Johnston, a physician of the highest reputation, and very greatly beloved by all who knew him.

By letters from London, we are informed that a ship was loaded, and in the Downes, with 600 chests of tea, for Philadelphia; another was loading for New-York, with 600 chests; a third for Boston, and a fourth for South Carolina. Still it is declared that no duty is to be paid on its arrival in America. We hourly expect an account that the first of them is arrived in the Delaware.

George Clarke, Esq; having surrendered the office of Secretary to this province, it has been conferred, for life, upon William Knox, Esq; Under Secretary to the Earl of Dartmouth.

On Tuesday evening was married, at Minto, the seat of Andrew Elliot, Esq; Collector of his Majesty's Customs, James Jauncey, jun., Esq; son of James Jauncey, Esq'; member of the General Assembly for this city and county, to Miss Elliot, daughter of the aforesaid Gentleman, and niece of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy.

Last Thursday was married, at the Friends meeting in Shrewsbury, East New Jersey, Mr. Robert Bowne, Merchant of this city, to Miss Betsey Hartshorne, daughter of Robert Hartshorne, Esq; a very amiable young Lady.

The Ship Grace, Capt. William Chambers, will sail for Bristol on Sunday next. This is the commander's 72d passage over the Atlantick.

On Thursday night the 18th instant, Charles Clinton, Esq; the father of George Clinton, Esq; one of the members for Ulster County, departed this life, at his seat, at Little Britain, in the 83d year of his age, to the great grief of a very extensive neighborhood. Very few men could boast a more useful and active life. He arrived here from the North of Ireland in 1732, and being an experienced mathematician, he has been constantly employed, for many years, in the most important surveys in this province. He was Lieut. Col. of one of the regiments of Ulster, and had the first seat on the bench of that county. He commanded a regiment in the labourious reduction of Fort Frontenac, under Gen. Bradstreet, when near 70 years of age; and was universally esteemed as a man of honour, courage and probity, and one of the most valuable members of the community. No persuasions of his friends could induce him to decline his attendance at a late general muster of the militia of Ulster, which kept him in the field almost a whole day, and brought on a fit of the gravel, to which disease he had been subject for several years past, and which probably cost him his life.

His Excellency Gov. Tryon very lately sent Abraham C. Cuyler, Esq; Mayor of the city of Albany, the sum of One Hundred Pounds, New-York Currency, in pursuance of directions contained in the last will and testiment of William Wake, Esq; the father of Mrs. Tryon, for the relief of debtors, confined in the Albany Goal; which charitable donation has relieved six persons from confinement, and greatly comforted and assisted eleven others still remaining in prison. The greatest gratitude conceiveable is expressed by all those unhappy persons who have been benefited by this charitable legacy.

Rome, August 9. The fate of the Jesuits is at last determined; the Pope has published a bull by which their order is suppressed; it contains 31 pages. His Holiness asserts his power and authority for this proceeding, by the examples of his predecessors, who abolished several orders of monks. In the said bull the Pope accuses the Jesuits of often having given cause of discontent to the Court of Rome, to the other Orders, Colleges, Universities, Bishops, and Priests; that they have so much irritated the Kings of France, Spain, Portugal, and the two Silicies against them, that they have been driven out of their Kingdoms. The Sovereign Pontiff orders, that the novicates shall be sent home again. He permits those who have only made their first vow, to enter into any other religious order, on condition of their being noviciates for half a year, or a whole one, according to their ages. He grants the old and sick men a pension, with leave to stay in their convents, under the inspection of certain Bishops or Abbots, who shall be appointed as their superiors, but they are not permitted to wear the habit of their order, neither are they allowed to be preachers or confessors.

NIAGARA, DETROIT, &C. Notice is hereby given, that the winter express, will set out with packets for those places, from Schenectady on the 18th day of January next, to which all persons interested on that communication, are desired to give due attention, and forward their dispatches to their friends at Schenectady.

S. Sp. SKINNER, near KING'S COLLEGE, in NEW YORK. Makes *the best of* RUM;—he makes it of a wholesome clean flavour, quite free from *offensive* DEADLY *stinking* HOGOO, and of substantial *natural proof*, and sells either for cash, or the usual credit, or for melasses.

Extract of a letter from Montreal. The affairs of Canada, have taken a very unfavorable turn this Year. We are overstocked with Dry Goods, and Liquors; have fallen short of Peltries; and have not ships enough to carry what Produce we have to market, although we pay a most extravagant price. A Boston sloop has been bought at Quebec, and immediately chartered to carry Oil to England, at four Pounds per Tun.

Carlow, (Ireland) July 30. However incredible the following may appear, we are told by gentlemen of undoubted veracity, who have seen it, that it is absolutely fact:—A few days ago a Duck laid an Egg, at the seat of George Nuttal, Esq; at Kildavin, in this county, which had this inscription on it, "*And as ye go, preach the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand.*" The inscription is as plain as print, and may be seen at the house of Luke Roach.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Seventh, Col. Clark, will parade in full uniform and overcoats on Evacuation Day (Tuesday) for review at the City Hall by the Mayor and Common Council. Assembly at 1:45 P. M. Pursuant to brigade orders, a regimental court-martial will convene at the armory Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates of this regiment. Major George Moore Smith has been detailed as President of the court. Private A. N. Ryerson having been expelled by Company F, and Private George H. Rache by Company I, the action of said companies has been confirmed by the regimental commander.

Company A, of the Seventh, has issued a circular, calling attention to an argument in favor of the regiment holding a fair for the benefit of the poor, of which the following are the principal points:

In consequence of the general suspension of business, the discharge of so many workmen in all branches of trade and manufacture, none of us can foretell the immense amount of suffering and privation in our midst this coming Winter; there will be undoubtedly over 50,000 persons thrown out of employment, and without a place to sleep or wherewithal to feed their starving families. Now, in consideration of this fact, what could or would be of more credit to our regiment than our coming to their relief in this their time of need, of our giving some entertainment to raise funds for the feeding of the poor. Our committee have considered the various means by which we could raise the most money, at the same time giving our band the most employment and also help the recruiting of members. The subject of a ball has received our attention, but we have arrived at the conclusion that more money could be made, more credit be attached to our name, the services of our band needed for a longer time, the cause of recruiting helped along in a far better manner, and the ladies be given a chance to help us in our noble undertaking, by our giving a grand fair in our armory for the benefit of the poor. Our committee in arriving at this conclusion have in view the small amount of money that we should be able to clear in case of a ball at the Academy of Music, and in support of this would refer to those given previously in that building. Many here know that in some cases we have barely covered our expenses, and that at a time when money was plenty, and the expense of attending a ball not considered; but now the financial aspect is so different, our business houses have, many of them, failed; and the list is receiving additions every day; there has been no money made but in exceptional cases during the present year, and consequently we feel that we should be unable to make a ball a success. The expenses for attending a ball we have estimated as follows: Tickets for self and lady, $5; carriage, $4; gloves, $1 50; hat and driver's fee, button-hole bouquet, &c., $1—amounting to $11 50, and that without considering what it would cost the lady for her outfit, which item, (if any of the gentlemen present are married), they can fully appreciate; also leaving out the amount that many spend for suppers. Then again many of our members and friends, throwing aside the question of economy which is pervading all classes, no matter how well to do, never attend balls; the ball days of some have passed, others never dance, and to them a ball is a stupid affair at the best. The reasons why we should give a fair are so numerous that it is almost impossible to mention them. We could call on all our friends, both ladies and gentlemen, to assist us in the shape of contributions; we could solicit donations from nearly all business houses in the City, and no matter how small the response, when we come to combine them we should have an immense stock with which to open our bazaar. In addition to that which would be given us, we could buy cheaper than retail stores and sell as cheap as they, and thus be able to dispose of goods for the holidays. By holding a fair for two weeks we should be able to employ each member of our band three or four times, whereas a ball would need his services but one evening; we would propose having twenty musicians each evening. A ball is a formal affair, while a fair is one of the most social, and would tend to unite the members in still closer ties. Our lady friends would take great pleasure in contributing their services both before the fair and during its continuance, by attending the tables; our friends almost without exception would attend; fathers, mothers and whole families would come and each contribute something to a most worthy object. A fair, we believe, would help the cause of recruiting immensely. We would have two weeks in which to show our armory to our friends, and invite them to sign an application for membership. By a ball we could return but a small amount after deducting the expenses, whereas a fair would enable us to present to the poor a considerable sum. We appreciate the general idea that fairs are swindles and humbugs; yet we all attend them, and it would be the same should we decide to give one.

In accordance with general regulations, all general and field officers, the division staff, chiefs of staff and inspectors of brigades are ordered to meet for theoretical instruction at Nos. 7, 9, and 11 West Thirteenth street on the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

Company F, Seventh Regiment, has elected the following officers: Second Lieut. F. A. Goodwin, First Lieutenant; First Sergt. H. B. Turner, Second Lieutenant; and Sergt. Geo. W. Rand, First Sergeant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1500 West. Union	60¾	100 Lake Shore	69½
400 do....c.	60¾	300 do....c.	69
500 do	60⅞	100 do	69
200 do....c.	60⅞	300 do	69½
900 do	61	100 do....s3.	69
600 do	61¼	200 do	69
100 do	61⅜	100 do	68¾
500 do	61⅛	200 do	68¾
1000 do	61½	300 do	68¾
600 do....s3.	61¼	100 do	68⅝
200 do....s3.	61	400 do	68⅝
200 do	61	100 do....s3.	68⅝
100 do....c.	60¾	100 North-western....c.	42¼
300 do	60⅞	100 do	42½
400 do	60½	300 do	42⅛
400 do	60⅞	100 Ohio & Miss.	24¼
200 do	60⅞	100 do	24⅜
400 do	60½	100 do....b3.	24½
800 Pacific Mail	28	100 do	24⅜
200 do	28¼	200 do	24¼
700 do	28¼	500 do	24
400 N. Y. C. & Hud.	88¼	400 do	23¾
1500 do	88½	100 do	23⅞
200 do	88⅛	400 do	23¾
500 do	88	400 St. Paul	30¾
400 do....c.	87½	800 do	30⅝
300 do	87⅞	100 do	30½
300 do	87¾	800 C., C. & I. C.	21⅝
500 do	87⅞	100 Toledo & Wab.	41⅝
1100 do	87½	100 do	41¾
200 do	87⅞	100 do	41¼
200 do	87⅞	100 do	41
1000 do	87¾	100 do	40¾
100 do	88	200 Union Pacific	20¾
100 Rock Island	88½	200 do	20⅞
50 do	88⅛	200 do	20⅝
200 do	87½	100 do	20⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113⅝	$2,000 U.S.5-20R., '67 ....b. c.	113
500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅛	5,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81	109⅞
1,000 U.S.5-20R., '65 new	112½	14,000 do....b3.	109⅜
2,000 U.S.5-20C., '65 new	113⅛	45,000 U. S. 6s, C. b3.	110
		2,000 do....b. c.	110⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s, old	72¼	100 C. & N. W....b. c. b3.	42
4,000 do	72	100 do	42
1,000 Mo. 6s....c.	87½	100 do	41¾
4,000 do	87¾	100 do	42
3,000 N.Y.S. 7s, B.L.	104	100 do	42
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	86	100 do....s3.	42
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87.	86½	100 do	42¼
4,000 Long Dock Bs.	80¼	800 do	42⅜
10,000 U. P. 10s, inc.	57½	200 do	42¼
13,000 do	57¼	25 C. & N.W. Pf....b. c.	63
1,000 H. & St.J., 8s, C.	75	10 do	64
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st,		100 do	63¾
St. L. Div.	81½	100 do	64
10,000 do	81¼	100 L.S. & M.S. b. c. b3.	68⅝
2,000 do	81⅜	400 do	68⅝
2,000 do	81	100 do....s3.	68¾
1,000 C. & N.W.C., C.		300 do	69
G. B....b. c.	82	100 do	68⅞
5,000 N.J.C. 1st, new	101	200 do....c.	69
1,000 Del., L. & W. 2d.	98	800 do	69
2,000 O. & M. C. S. F.	88	800 do	69½
1,000 M. & S.P. 7 3-10.	85½	500 do....s10.	69
1,000 C.C. & I.C. 1st.	80½	1500 do	69¼
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st.	24½	1800 do	69⅜
5,000 do	24¼	300 do	69¼
5,000 D. & H. R. B. '91.	100	200 do....c.	69
500 P., F. W. & C. 1st.	100½	300 do	69
9,000 West. U. T. 7s.	88	500 do	69⅛
4,000 Mil. & St. Paul		200 do....s3.	69
8s, 1st....b. c.	101½	900 do	69
100 City Bank	250	100 do	69¼
25 Bank of Republic	93	100 do	69⅜
40 Gen. Am. Bank	88	400 do	69½
300 Mar. L. & M....b. c.	6½	100 M. & S. P. Pf....b. c.	53½
25 Panama....b. c.	79	50 Chi. & R. I....b. c.	88
10 do	78	100 do....c.	87½
15 do	80	100 do	87¾
100 do	79	200 N. Y. C. & H....b. c.	87⅝
100 Erie....b. c. s60.	42	100 do....s3.	87⅜
20 West. U. T....b. c.	59⅞	400 do	87½
200 do....c.	60⅛	100 do	87⅝
600 do	60⅛	600 do	87¾
1200 do	60	300 do	87⅞
600 do	59⅞	500 do	88
1200 do	60	300 do	87⅞
100 do....b3.	60	100 do....c.	87¾
100 do	59⅞	100 do	87¾
600 do	59¾	500 do	87⅝
700 do	59⅞	300 do	87¾
700 do	60	100 M. & S. P....b. c. s3.	30⅜
300 do	60⅛	100 do....b3.	30½
400 do	60¼	600 do	30½
500 do	60⅜	100 do	30⅝
800 do	60½	200 do....b3.	30⅝
100 do....c.	60⅜	600 do	30½
200 do	60⅜	85 do	30¼
900 do	60½	100 do	30⅜
200 do....c.	60½	100 do....s3.	30¼
2300 do	60⅝	100 T., W. & W....b. c. s3.	40¾
1500 do	60¾	600 do	41
200 do	60⅞	200 do	41⅛
1700 do	60¾	200 do	41¼
1600 do	60⅝	900 do	41⅜
300 do....c.	60⅝	300 do	41¼
1000 do	60½	200 do	41⅛
100 Harlem....b. c.	112	200 D., L. & W....b. c.	90½
50 Mich. Cen....b. c.	78½	40 Mor. & Es....b. c.	89¾
100 Pac. Mail....b. c. c.	28	50 Chi. & A....b. c. c.	93
100 do	28	300 P. R. of Mo....b. c.	28
50 do	27¾	100 O. & M....b. c. b3.	23¾
100 do....b3.	28	100 do....c.	23⅞
300 do	28	200 do....b3.	24
100 do	28¼	100 do	24
100 do....s3.	28⅜	25 do	24½
200 do	28½	400 do	24⅛
100 do	28⅝	100 do....s3.	24
100 do	28⅞	100 do	23¾
1300 do	29	100 do	24
200 do....b30.	29⅛	200 C., C. & I. C....b. c.	21⅜
200 do	28⅞	200 do	21⅜
500 do	28¾	1000 do	21⅝
100 do....b3.	28¾	100 do....b3.	21¾
400 do	28⅝	200 do....s3.	21⅝
300 do	28½	100 do....s3.	21½
100 Un. Pac....b. c. c.	20⅜	100 do	21⅝
500 do	20⅞	500 H. & St. Jo....b. c.	22¼
100 do....c.	20⅞	100 do	22½
100 H. & S.J. Pf....b. c. b5.	29½		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81....b. c.	114	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	113
10,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81.	114¾	6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81....b. c.	115	1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68....b. c.	114⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..b. c.	113⅝		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

100 West. Union	60⅜	200 Lake Shore	69⅝
800 do	60¼	100 do....c.	69¼
100 do....c.	60¼	200 do	69¼
200 do	60⅜	1400 do	69½
700 do	60¼	500 do	69⅜
1100 do	60½	100 do....c.	69⅜
800 do	60⅝	100 Union Pacific..s3.	20¾
100 do....s3.	60½	400 do	20⅝
800 do	60½	100 do....s.	20⅝
700 do	60⅜	200 North-western	42¼
200 do	60½	100 North-west. Pf.	64
100 do....c.	60½	15 St. Paul	30⅞
400 do	60⅝	100 do....s3.	30¼
500 do	60¾	100 do	30½
500 do	60⅝	100 St. Paul Pf.	53⅞
100 do....c.	60⅝	200 Ohio & Miss.	24
100 Pacific Mail...s3.	28⅛	100 Tol. & Wab.	41⅝
200 do....b3.	28½	100 do....b60.	42
100 do	28½	700 do	41⅜
50 U. S. Express....c.	58¼	100 do....b3.	41½
100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	87⅝	100 Col., C. & I. Cen.	21½
100 do	87¾	400 do	21⅝
100 do....b3.	87⅞		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

200 West. U.T....b. c. c.	60½	100 L. S. & M. S....b. c.	69½
100 do	60½	400 do	69⅝
300 do....c.	60⅝	100 do	69¼
200 do	60⅜	100 do	69½
400 do	60½	100 do	69⅝
600 do	60⅝	200 do....b3.	69¾
100 do....b3.	60⅝	600 do	69¾
600 do	60¾	300 do	69⅞
400 do	60⅞	300 do	69¾
900 do	61	600 do....b3.	69⅞
1100 do	61⅛	79 Ill. Cen....b. c.	97¾
700 do	61¼	100 Chi. & N. W..b. c., s3.	42⅝
500 do	61⅜	200 do	42¼
1200 do	61½	200 do	42⅜
400 do	61⅝	100 do	42⅜
100 do	61¾	50 N. J. Cen...b. c., b3.	92
200 Mariposa L. & M.	7	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c., b3.	88¼
100 Quick. Pf....b. c.	28	100 do	88
100 P. M. S. S. Co...b. c.	28⅝	300 Mil. & St. P...b. c.	30½
800 N. Y. C. & Hud. b. c.	87¾	100 T., W. & W....b. c.	41⅜
200 do	87⅞	100 do	41¼
200 do	88	200 do....b3.	41⅜
100 do	88⅛	300 do	41⅝
100 do	88¼	88 Del., L. & West.	90½
200 do	88⅜	100 do....b. c.	90¾
200 Panama Railroad	80	100 do	91½
300 U. Pac...b. c., s3.	20⅝	200 Ohio & M....b. c.	24
700 do	20¾	200 do	24¼
200 C., C. & I. C...b. c.	21¾	300 do	24⅜
100 do	21⅝	25 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	57
100 do	21¾	100 do....b. c.	58

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

200 West. Union	61⅝	100 Lake Shore....c.	69¾
400 do	61½	400 do	69⅞
500 do	61⅜	3300 do	70
200 do	61¼	200 do	70¼
800 do	61⅝	100 do....c.	70½
1100 do	61⅜	100 do	70⅜
300 do	61⅝	1000 do	70¼
500 do	61⅞	600 do	70⅜
400 do	61¾	500 do....s30.	70
200 do	61⅝	1100 do	70¼
400 do	61¾	100 do	70½
100 do....c.	61¾	1000 do	70
100 do	61⅝	200 do	69⅞
500 do	61½	100 do	69¾
2000 do	61⅝	200 do	69⅞
400 do	61⅛	700 do	70
200 do	61⅜	600 do	70⅛
600 do	61½	200 do....b3.	70¼
400 do	61⅝	300 do	70¼
800 do	61¾	200 do	70⅜
1400 do	61⅝	600 do	70¼
200 do	61½	100 Panama Railroad	78
200 Consol. Coal	44⅞	100 North-west. Pf.	63⅝
100 do	45	200 do	63¾
50 do	45¼	100 North-western	42¾
200 N. Y. Cen. & H.	88⅜	200 do	42⅞
400 do	88¼	100 do....b3.	43
100 do....s3.	88¼	100 do	43
200 do	88⅜	100 do....b3.	43⅛
520 do	88¼	300 do	43¼
100 do	88⅜	100 Pittsburg B.	79
400 do	88⅝	200 St. Paul	30⅝
100 do	88¾	400 do	30¾
200 do....b3.	88¾	500 do	30⅞
100 do	88⅝	600 do	31
400 do	88½	25 Rock Island	88
200 do....b3.	88⅝	100 Toledo & Wab.	41⅝
100 do....s3.	88½	200 do	41¾
1400 Union Pacific	20⅞	200 do	41½
1300 do	21	100 do	41⅝
600 do....c.	21	100 Ohio & Miss.	24¾
200 do....s3.	21	500 do	24⅜
400 do	21⅛	100 Col., C. & I. C...b3.	21⅝
100 do....b3.	21	200 do	21¾
200 do	21	200 do	21⅝
100 do....b3.	21⅛	300 Pacific Mail	28¾
900 do	21⅛	550 do	28½

SATURDAY, NOV. 22—P. M.

The Cuba news or rumors to-day were so warlike as to advance the sales of Gold to 110⅜ @110¼ ₱ cent. That there should be large buyers at these enhanced figures is the more remarkable on cheaper Exchange and dearer Money to carry over Gold balances. Two @3 ₱ cent. a month was paid to-day for Currency to carry over Gold until next week. The Gold is not wanted to pay for Exchange or to pay into the Treasury for Customs. The latter, this week, do not amount to the sums disbursed from the Sub-Treasury for Interest and Principal on the Public Debt. So far as the Cuba question, in its most violent probable phase next week, or on the meeting of Congress the week after, is likely to bear upon the Gold-room speculation, it may be remarked that the additional wants of the Government, in Gold, to carry on hostilities, in case they should be declared, will not amount to much. The pay of the Navy and Army will be in Greenbacks and National Bank Notes. The former may possibly be increased to the full volume of $400,000,000, to which, as Legal Tender, they are limited by the Acts of Congress and the decision of the Supreme Court, but this "inflation," if the Gold speculators choose to call the gradual increase from $363,000,000 to $400,000,000 by this name, would hardly justify a serious rise in Gold, at least until it was wanted for export.

There was a stronger market for Stocks than at the close of business on Friday, and prices on the Railroads and Telegraph were on the advance after 1 o'clock, and they closed as follows, compared with Friday night. The Public Funds were again strong, and most of the Railroad Mortgages, of established credit, are firm and in good investment demand. Money was easy to most of the Brokers at the close of Bank hours at 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum.

Closing Quotations—Nov. 21.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	109⅛	109⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	110¼	110¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	114¼	114¼
American Gold	110⅛	110¼
Bills on London, 60 days	106⅛	106½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	87¾	88⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	88⅛	88⅜
Pacific Mail	27⅞	28⅜
St. Paul Common	30¼	30⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅜	24¼
Western Union	60½	61⅛
Erie	43	43¼
Union Pacific	20¾	21⅛
Lake Shore	68⅞	70⅛
Toledo and Wabash	41	41⅝
Harlem	112	112
North-west	41⅞	43⅛

The Stock Market was made the stronger late in the day by an informal report from the Clearing-house as to the present condition of the Banks. The figures, as given out, are as follows, compared with the Weekly Averages, Saturday Sept. 13, *the week before the panic set in:*

	Sept. 13.	Nov. 22.
Loans	$284,536,000	$248,067,000
Gold	20,442,000	17,568,000
Greenbacks	36,717,000	30,699,000
Deposits	207,317,000	157,967,000
Circulation	27,383,000	27,292,000

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 22.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	
City 6s, new	101¾	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	114	114½
Pennsylvania Central	89¾	90
Reading		106
Lehigh Valley	57¾	58
Catawissa Preferred	40	40½
Philadelphia and Erie		18½
Northern Central	39	40
Lehigh Navigation	27¾	28
Lehigh Gold Loan	87	87½
Pennsylvania Railroad scrip	92½	About.

The Customs receipts at this port, this week, have been $1,701,700, and the coin interest disbursements of the United States Sub-Treasury, $759,300.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 22—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for the account, 93. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 96½; New 5s, 91½; Erie Railway Shares, 36.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36⅛.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 6 ₱ cent., or 2 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 36½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 40c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £28,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 45c.

6:30 P. M.—A dispatch from Paris quotes Rentes at 58f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d higher; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November, at 8¾d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 8¾d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 8¾d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is a shade firmer; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@8½d.; Middling Orleans 8⅞d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 8¾d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable November, at 8 7-16d.

2:10 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8 9-16d. Of the sales to-day 7,500 bales were American.

Evening.—Common Rosin, 8s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 32s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Refined Petroleum, 12½d. ₱ gallon.

ANTWERP, Nov. 22—Evening.—Petroleum, 33½f. for fine Pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge William E. Curtis and a Jury.

TENANTS' RIGHTS.

Isaac Mayer vs. Alexander Waugh.—This action was brought to recover $1,500 damages for alleged injuries to a building of which defendant was tenant and plaintiff owner and landlord. The tenant claimed that, outside of damage resulting from ordinary use and occupation, he had permitted no injuries to the property, but admitted he had removed some water pipe and sinks which he had put in. Judge Curtis charged the jury that the tenant had a right to remove any improvements he had placed on the premises, if such improvements did not partake of the character of fixtures the removal of which would materially impair or endanger the stability of the building. The jury found in favor of defendant.

Newcomb & Leventritt, for plaintiff; W. B. Putney, for defendant.

CONTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Controller Green reports the following payments into the City and County Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873, and water-rents, $327,145 30; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $5,659 32; collection of assessments and interest, $1,388 40; water-rents, $3,307 78; market-rents and fees, $689 75; licenses, Mayor's office, $51 25; fees and fines, District Courts, $169 50—total, $338,621 50.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CUBA MUST BE FREE!

LIFE OF GEN. LOPEZ, and full account of the first revolution in Cuba, with details of the execution of Crittenden and of other heroic Americans, in their maiden attempt to liberate the Queen of the Antilles in 1850. No man can speak of Cuban affairs without having read this book. Price 12½ cents.
R. M. DE WITT, Publisher, No. 33 Rose st.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM, $1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE MILVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of The Milville Manufacturing Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EDWARD E. BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 19th day of November, 1873, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Edward E. Brown, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Room No. 3, No. 1 Montgomery street, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Stats S. P. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said district.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 23, 1873.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of the residents of Harlem and vicinity, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 2,386 4th av., between 129th and 130th sts., at the same rates as are charged at the publication office. Advertisements received from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TWEED is in the Tombs.

Twelve citizens of New-York having done their duty faithfully and intelligently, WILLIAM M. TWEED was yesterday sentenced to the punishment which his crimes deserve. It is fitting that these twelve citizens should be known, that they may be honored. We therefore give their names in the order in which they were sworn as jurors:

DAVID PALMER, No. 1 Stone street.
ADOLPH OPPER, No. 43 Walker street.
THEODORE GOLDSMITH, No. 103 Fulton street.
DANIEL WEBSTER LEBOUTVEAN, No. 745 Eighth avenue.
WILLIAM SCHLEMMER, No. 209 Bowery.
LEONIDAS A. VON PRAAG, No. 375 Broadway.
ALBERT SCHNITZLER, No. 1 Cedar street.
JESSE B. MAYO, No. 361 East Forty-sixth street.
HENRY L. CHANDLER, No. 691 Sixth avenue.
FREDERICK LEWIS, No. 24 White street.
SIMON DAVIDSON, No. 367 Broadway.
W. SLOANE, No. 655 Broadway.

No citizens have ever did a greater public service than the gentlemen whose names compose this roll of honor. The conviction of TWEED is to be a landmark in our history, and with it will always be associated the names of the twelve honest men who scorned to take refuge in technicalities, but gave a verdict which, being demanded by justice, was warranted by the law and the evidence. With such jurors as these, and such Magistrates as Judge DAVIS, we can confidently appeal to the courts for the protection of the people.

No one can read the address of Judge DAVIS, in passing sentence upon TWEED, without having his respect, not only for the Magistrate but for the law, increased. Admirable in its temper, fearless in its statements of fact, terse and vigorous in its language, this address should not only be read but studied by every citizen. More than that, it might be embraced in our school readers, in order that our children may be imbued with that hatred of official rascality upon which the Judge based his discourse. First impressions are the most lasting, and this address, put into our schoolbooks, will do much to keep our official life pure in the future. No child can learn the story of TWEED, as it is found in this address, without greatly increasing the chances of his being a better citizen when he comes to take his part in public affairs. The great trouble, all along, has been to bring public opinion to look on the deeds of TWEED as crimes. That has now been happily accomplished, but in order that our public morals may not be again polluted, the picture which Judge DAVIS so vividly presented yesterday of official corruption and its results should be kept before the youths of the nation.

More favorable reports are received from the Erie Canal. Thanks to moderation in the weather, and energy in the canal officials, it now appears that the boats east of Schenectady will get through, and perhaps others. The disaster which appeared imminent a day or two ago will, therefore, be greatly diminished. The locking up of 5,000,000 bushels of grain, besides a vast amount of produce, by ice in the Erie Canal would have been a misfortune more severe than any which has lately befallen our commerce. The recent snow-storm and freeze should, however, admonish shippers that the canal cannot be trusted much longer this season. Even should the weather moderate sufficiently to fully open the canal through its entire length, it is not safe to assume that boats starting from Buffalo after this date will get through.

Wisconsin repeats the story of New-York. Mr. TAYLOR, the Democratic candidate for Governor, on the official returns has a majority of 14,874, but he has 5,000 less votes than Mr. GREELEY received last Fall. It is plain from this fact that the Democratic Party in Wisconsin is not in a very flourishing condition. Having sought the assistance of a false pretense in calling itself the "anti-monopoly" party, the showing it has made is not very encouraging. It succeeded only because 38,000 Republicans made the mistake of supposing it utterly dead, and staid away from the polls. They are not likely to be guilty of this blunder a second time, and the Democrats should make the most of their short lease of power.

Whatever may be the event of the present Cuban difficulties, or however opinions may differ as to the justice of the fate which fell upon the crew of the *Virginius*, Americans may well be proud of the manner in which the most prominent American of the party met his death. There is no question that Capt. FRY was an American, or that he died as a brave man should. The testimony of his murderers shows that he faced the muskets of the marines as tranquilly as though he were pacing his own quarter-deck. His last moments of life were devoted to asking mercy, not for himself, but for his crew and servant. The letter that he sent to the Consul for this purpose is his best monument, and it offers a rare example of unselfish devotion. There was much in Capt. FRY's life that we cannot approve, but his death was the death of a hero.

Members of the Legislature should be careful about committing themselves to any measures affecting this City or Brooklyn. There are some people who think it is the duty of the Legislature to be constantly tinkering at the charters of these two cities. They imagine it is necessary to undo at each session everything done at the previous one. Our present charter is, in the main, a better instrument than any we are likely to get in its place. Some bad appointments have been made under it, but if these men are legislated out, it is not certain we should not get as bad or worse in their stead. We hope, therefore, that the members of the new Legislature will not go to Albany filled with the idea that they must wholly reconstruct the Municipal Governments of New-York and Brooklyn. Some legislation will, perhaps, be necessary, but the members should aim to do as little as possible. If they can keep out of charter contests, and will avoid special legislation of all sorts, jobbery will be largely prevented.

During the campaign which has just closed Mr. B. F. SILLIMAN, the Republican candidate for Attorney General, was subjected to a good deal of rather stupid misrepresentation on the part of the *Evening Post* of this City. It is gratifying to the friends of Mr. SILLIMAN, who was one of the best candidates the party has ever had, to know that the official canvass shows that he received a higher number of votes than any of his colleagues on the ticket except Messrs. HOPKINS and PLATT. If this fact is not equally gratifying to the *Post*, it has only itself to thank.

JUSTICE.

New-York has long been taunted with its inability to bring the leaders of the Tammany gang to justice. It has been said, "You managed to turn them out of power at an election, but why have you never punished them?" And those who asked the question proceeded to answer it by saying that TWEED was very rich, and had many political friends, and would never come to any harm. Yesterday a memorable lesson was read to such cavilers, as well as to all the Tweed faction, big and little. The "Boss" himself—the man whose word was law in the Democratic Party of this State; who "run" conventions, got Judges elected, and made them obey him afterward; who owned the Police and other officers of the law; who was rolling in wealth, and had an army of supporters at his back—this man was sentenced yesterday to *twelve years' imprisonment*. It is a warning which will be remembered for all time to come. It is a much greater triumph of right than that which was gained in 1871, when the people rose against the Tweed party at the polls. It will do more to give us good Government in this City, and to put an end to thieving, and scare the rascals who infest public life, than all the electioneering victories ever won. A man may pretend to care for nothing—but to be sent to a felon's jail for twelve years is a fate which the most hardened of criminals cannot face without terror.

TWEED will undergo the sentence of the law; to the hands of justice he must now be remanded, and henceforth we shall have little to say about him. But it is important to remember that he was not the only guilty man; and now that justice has once more returned to the City, the accomplices of TWEED must be brought to punishment. It is an enormous boon to the community to have a Judge upon the Bench who is not afraid to do his duty—who cannot be turned aside from that duty by offers of higher place or power, and who can be inflexible in the administration of the law. Such a Judge is common enough in other countries, but in New-York City, at least, we have become unaccustomed to them. In Recorder HACKETT and Judge SUTHERLAND we have men who can never be deterred from doing their duty; but they belong to a class which seemed to have become almost extinct in this City. We shall not presume to compliment Judge DAVIS, but we are bound to say that his determination to be the true minister of the law, to be faithful to his oath, and to remember his solemn responsibilities, will in itself be almost sufficient to elevate Bar and Bench from the degraded state into which they sunk during the days of BARNARD and CARDOZO. It will do more to check crime of all kinds than the addition of a thousand men to the Police force. For rogues of all descriptions will begin to see that justice may be long deferred, and yet that it is sure to overtake them at last—that no amount of money, and no array of friends or eminent counsel, can save them. The example of Judge DAVIS must in this way prove of incalculable service to the people, and he will gain a place in history, not only in connection with a celebrated trial, but as a Judge who, in the midst of corruption and demoralization, recalled to men's minds, by his acts, the brightest days of the judicial Bench, when men were stern in the discharge of their duty, and when they would have died—as some of them have done—rather than sacrifice the principles and the interests they had pledged themselves to defend. That such a Judge should appear at such a time as this is one of the greatest pieces of good fortune that could have befallen the people. It will be seen by and by that weaker men than Judge DAVIS will be induced by his example to administer the law without fear or favor. And the extreme license taken at times by the Bar will be checked, when eminent counselors are summoned to account for committing a contempt of court, as Judge DAVIS has summoned the counsel in the Tweed case. We may fairly hope that the long and disastrous reign of *no-law* in New-York is absolutely over.

The chief of the gang is in jail—now for the others. Let them receive the penalties of the law also, and we shall have no more Tweed gangs in New-York, even though the City stood for a thousand years to come.

A BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

The conference, which met on Thursday, of the representatives of the various benevolent associations to consult in regard to the best methods of dispensing charity, had no result of much practical value. This was due partly to the meeting possessing no definite information as to the real amount of poverty and suffering at the present time, and partly to the inherent difficulties of the subject. In fact, some of the recommendations of gentlemen whose hearts were touched, but who were somewhat new to the complications of the question, were peculiarly child-like and innocent—as that of a new Commissioner of Charity who was in favor of turning an old market into a grand receptacle of the poor, where every vagrant and destitute person could have his separate bed, his breakfast, and his boots blacked, and then return to these comfortable lodgings at night! The truth is, that to the administrative world the problem of pauperism is, like that of the "origin of evil" to the theological, almost insoluble. The Kingdom of Great Britain has been addressing herself to it since the time of ELIZABETH, and is apparently further from its solution than she was then. The difficulties result from an unfortunate tendency of "poor human nature" to prefer help from others to self-help, and from the growing pressure of population on subsistence in crowded communities.

There is, unfortunately, always a considerable number of persons in every society who live, during the Summer of their prosperity, like the butterfly of the fables, and who find themselves shivering at the approach of every Winter at the doors of the industrious ant who had worked while the others played. The improvident and the lazy are always ready to fall back on the saving and hard-working who have accumulated. These two classes belong to all countries and civilizations; and the weak and self-indulgent are a class peculiarly ready to increase if there is any sudden pressure upon them. The grand good fortune of this country is, that its economical conditions are the most favorable ever known in the history of the world. There are countries where soil and climate will feed a population without labor; but in those man degenerates. There are lands where the utmost industry cannot extract a suitable support for a family. In these, want and weakness diminish human force. But we lie between. We have land enough, but it requires severe labor, and with that, it gives abundant reward. The wages of rural labor are a good measure of our prosperous condition. Precisely a century since, the bushel of wheat brought a dollar, gold, in England, while the daily wages of the laborer was twenty cents, or one-fifth of a bushel. In Minnesota to-day the bushel brings its dollar gold, while the daily wage is $1 60, or a bushel and a half of wheat! Or, in other words, the American laboring rural class receive eight times the share of production the English did a century ago.

Now, where such a state of prosperity exists, there must be the greatest caution about interfering with natural laws. In this country, industry, foresight, and economy will always not only make a living, but commence the accumulation of wealth. If great crowds of laborers are at this moment without food or money in New-York, it will be found that the immense majority of them spent too freely when they had money, or joined in strikes and unions, or preferred the excitements of the City to quiet labor in the rural districts. It may seem unfeeling to say so, but sober truth compels the remark, that a moderate measure of want will not injure our working classes. They have been carrying a very high hand for some time. They have had enormous wages, and many have worked few hours a day. They have joined in very unreasonable strikes and oppressive unions. They have prevented the instruction of apprentices, and have often violently compelled other workmen to submit to their strikes. A little feeling of the necessities of labor will not hurt them. They will come out of the Winter wiser and more sober men. An injudicious charity among them is, in fact, sustaining strikes and high wages by charitable contributions. It will be found that our decent and honest working classes can tide over several months without much assistance.

Then there is another class which will abound this Winter in our City—the professional "bummers," vagrants, and beggars, who will drift in from all the surrounding country, even from hundreds of miles away, hearing of warm quarters, "free breakfasts and boots blacked for nothing." These already begin to swarm in the station-houses and to besiege the charitable. The harder the charity ministered to these people the better for them. The truly needy, those who suffer in silence, who find cold and hunger and bitter penury stealing on them each day, and no friend near to aid, the helpless women, deserted widows, and homeless children—these are those whom our community would gladly help, but cannot discover. The committee selected by the conference, of whom Mr. SCHULTZ is Chairman, would do well to consider whether there is not some way to protect the community from imposition in relieving these truly needy and suffering classes. The most practical mode which occurs to us is to secure an office, say in the Department of Charities or in the Cooper Union, to be used simply as a "Bureau of Charities," with, perhaps, a female clerk at moderate salary. Here a citizen wishing to know whether he is relieving a deserving case or one who has no help elsewhere, will furnish the name and address of the case, and the duty of the clerk shall be to write to the appropriate charity, inquire whether the applicant receives aid already, or whether anything is known there of the case. Such letters of inquiry could be mainly printed letters.

The practical working of the bureau would be as follows: Mr. Smith, a wealthy householder, is applied to by a poor woman representing herself as a widow with a family of small children, living near Eleventh avenue and Fifty-second street, sick and nearly starved. He applies to the bureau for information. The clerk sends at once her printed missives to the Association for the Relief of the Poor, to the Widows' Society, to the Sick Relief, to the Industrial School in the quarter, to the Children's Aid Society, and whatever other societies could give information or would be likely to yield relief. Within twenty-four hours the clerk is perhaps informed that the widow is a beneficiary of each of these societies and of a dozen others, or she learns that none have previously aided her, but are willing to do so if means be supplied; or that the case seems entirely deserving, and one of bitter want. The householder, then, is able to proceed intelligently, and either visits the woman herself and relieves, or furnishes some one of these charities with the means to do so. Imposition is prevented and want assisted. Manifestly soon such a "bureau" would need a considerable clerical force, and therefore more expense to carry it on. Still its workings would be invaluable.

RAPID TRANSIT.

One of the principal arguments in favor of the annexation of the Westchester towns was that it would hasten rapid transit. We hope that no mistake was made in urging this consideration upon public attention. Annexation has a large majority, and being an accomplished fact we must trust it to bring us the great boon which everything else has failed to obtain. We have had unlimited success in getting charters for rapid-transit roads, but we have had only ignominious failure when we attempted to get the roads themselves. We have had all sorts of schemes urged upon us, when the storms of Winter reminded us most forcibly of our deficiencies. There have even been threats of the immediate realization of some of these projects. Nervous people have, on many occasions, been frightened lest an elevated road was to be instantly erected before their second-floor windows, or an underground one was about to unsettle the foundations of their houses. Everybody wanted the rapid-transit road, but wanted it to pass the house of his neighbor in the next street. But nobody has got it in any street. New-York is to-day more deficient in the means of City transit than it was twenty years ago. Let us hope that enlarging the area of the City will give us the relief which was promised in its name.

But we are not sanguine in this matter. It is related of the eels that they become so accustomed to being skinned that they rather like the operation; and New-Yorkers seem to be so used to the discomforts of street railways that they cannot do without them. They appear to delight in being swung to a strap for an hour while going a couple of miles. They must find it pleasant to be packed in a street car with a closeness that occasions a forcible suggestion of the Black Hole of Calcutta. They must enjoy rude conductors, noxious exhalations, long detentions, insufficient accommodations. Certainly, they do not find these things unendurable or they would not be endured. Whenever public opinion is fully resolved upon anything, that thing, whatever it may be, is furnished forthwith. There has been more or less talk about rapid transit for a dozen years, but it has borne no fruit. There is not yet even bud or blossom to promise fruit; therefore there cannot be any public sentiment in favor of increasing the facilities for City transit. Occasionally, when a great storm like that of Monday night comes upon us, a multitude of people announce that they will stand this nuisance no longer; but when the emergency is over they do stand it, for the street railway companies furnish them no means to sit down to it.

Doubtless some well-meaning persons who imagine that New-York does not know what she wants think, that a new rapid-transit scheme will be popular, and will apply to the Legislature for a charter for another project. We beg the new Senate and Assembly not to afflict us with any more rapid-transit charters. We already have more than we can keep the run of. Rapid-transit roads—on paper—burrow under us and hang over us everywhere. But all of them being in the mind's eye, any additions to the number are likely to lead to collisions and confusion. We have the great pneumatic bore under Broadway, which has become a bore indeed. There is the celebrated Gilbert Elevated, which some people thought, in the beginning, was chimerical, and which has become in fact a chimera. There was the famous Ring Viaduct, which was to be more enduring than the brass of Tammany, but it still exists only in the imaginations of the men who thought to build it at the public expense, and then pocket all its receipts. There are numberless other rapid-transit charters for schemes which live only in the memory of those who lobbied them through the Legislature.

There must be an end of trifling with this important subject. We cannot afford to depend any longer upon the transit facilities which were barely sufficient for our primitive period. So long as we do so, it is certain that the adjacent counties of Long Island and New-Jersey, but especially of the latter, will be built up at the expense of the City. Until we bring the Battery within half an hour of Harlem River, the exodus of our people will continue, and the City suffer great detriment in consequence. Unless we have rapid transit, New-York will become a City of the very rich and very poor, of those who can afford to stay, and those who cannot leave. With rapid transit, the City can furnish cheap and comfortable homes for all classes.

MARRYING IN HASTE.

The prosecution which the Brooklyn Board of Health have directed their counsel to institute against Rev. Mr. CORBITT for failing to report a marriage performed by him, as the law required, ought to attract attention to the loose way in which this function is constantly discharged. In this case it appears that one WILLIAM T. AVIS induced a young lady at whose house he had been in the habit of visiting to elope with him. They went, it is supposed, to the residence of Mr. CORBITT, and were there by him married. This was not quite a month ago. Since then AVIS has been arrested on two charges of forgery and stealing, and altogether appears to be about as undesirable a son-in-law as could be picked out. The father of the girl naturally desires to get her divorced from him, but is unable to secure the marriage certificate necessary for the purpose, and has therefore complained to the Board of Health, by whom the officiating clergyman, as we have said, is to be prosecuted.

Thus the case is reported to stand. Further inquiry may change or transfer the apparent blame; but one thing seems certain now, and that is, that marriages of this sort ought to be much less feasible than they are. About a year ago, it will be remembered, a runaway marriage occurred up town under precisely similar circumstances. A young girl was induced by her lover, one evening, to leave her father's house, ostensibly for a walk. They went to a clergyman's house near by, and were there married. Next day the husband was in full flight as a defaulter from the banking-house where he had been employed, and his young wife began her honeymoon hand in hand with dishonor. They were arrested at Portland, with the usual result of such cases, and the enterprising young Benedick got off, we believe, with no severer punishment than the exposure. Still more recently we had the case of a German girl who was married by a minister in Williamsburg when so drunk as to be quite oblivious to the whole occurrence. In commenting on these incidents at the time, we urged the necessity that persons empowered to perform the marriage ceremony should take more pains to identify those applying to them, and to satisfy themselves that all was right. We urged that no marriage should be performed except on the production of a proper license, and it might not be going too far to add, in the case of evident minors, the consent of parents or guardians. We repeat the suggestion now. It is simply outrageous that a young girl can thus be taken out of her parents' care and married to any designing scoundrel without inquiry or impediment. The law or the custom that permits it cannot be too soon changed.

WOODEN WALLS VS. IRON.

In speculating on the chances of war much stress has been laid upon the preponderance of iron-clads in the Spanish navy. Journals which are never at a loss for a pretext to abuse the Administration, denounce the lack of armored vessels in our own navy just as they would have denounced the appropriations necessary to build them. Every patriot may share a feeling of regret that in case hostilities should break out, our fleets must oppose so many wooden sides to Spain's iron ones. But the regret will be chiefly for the additional risk to be run by the brave men whose skill and courage contribute more than any thickness of armor to the chances of success in naval battle. It must be remembered that there has been as yet no decisive test of the real value of iron-clads in actual engagement, if we except those of the monitor type, with which we are well provided. So far as the facts prove anything, they go to show that, other things being equal, a wooden ship, properly handled, may be quite a match for an unskillfully managed armored one.

It was in a wooden ship, for example, that Admiral TEGETHOFF, in the famous fight of Lissa, ran down and sank the finest iron-clad in the Italian navy—one of the finest, indeed, that was ever built. And this remarkable achievement the Austrian commander accomplished with scarcely any loss, and with only trifling damage to his vessel. It was with wooden ships, for the most part, that our own FARRAGUT ran the gauntlet of forts and batteries at New Orleans and Mobile. It was a wooden ship, the *Varuna*, that in the former engagement destroyed two or three iron-clad rebel rams before she herself went down, while in the latter it was an iron-clad, perhaps the strongest in the fleet, that had the curious fate of being destroyed by a torpedo, which her wooden companions had passed in safety. It was with a fleet of wooden ships that Admiral DUPONT silenced the batteries at Port Royal, while iron-clads were repulsed at Drewry's Bluff. If the records of the Mississippi campaigns were carefully collated, additional proof might be found that armor alone does not contain the secret of naval superiority. And if we recur to the first great naval battle which brought armored and wooden vessels into collision, it will be seen that it was the *Merrimac's* power as a ram, and not her invulnerability, that gave her the victory over the *Cumberland* and *Congress*. The little *Monitor* easily beat her back, crippled and disabled, into Norfolk, there to be eventually sunk as hopeless of escape.

From all this we should infer, not that it is desirable, or perhaps even safe, systematically to pit wooden ships against iron-clads, but that, being compelled to do so, we need not despair of success. The fate of the British turret ship, the *Captain*, indicates one great danger to which an armored frigate is exposed on the open ocean. And granting that the loss of the *Captain* was due chiefly to her defective architecture, it is still probable that the almost inevitable unwieldiness of an iron-clad would offset to no inconsiderable extent her invulnerability in an action at close quarters. The science of offense is still in advance of the science of defense. The heaviest armor yet invented is not proof against the heaviest guns, as the targets at Woolwich have repeatedly shown. Invulnerability is only comparative, while destructiveness is positive; and a battle between a Spanish iron-clad and one of our own wooden frigates might still be reduced from a question of armor to one of seamanship, courage, and gunnery. On such a basis we should have no fear of the success of the gallant fellows who have the fame of HULL and DECATUR and PORTER, of FOOTE and FARRAGUT, to maintain or to surpass. Should duty and the demands of their country's honor require our brave sailors to risk their lives behind wooden walls, it is consoling to believe that the risk is neither so great as at first sight appears, nor, if past experience may be trusted, the success so doubtful. Thanks to the energy of Secretary ROBESON, the country may rest assured that our navy will be found equal to all emergencies.

THE WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 22.—Owing to the heavy winds during the past week, the wreck of the Atlantic is fast breaking up. On Tuesday last nine bodies of the lost passengers on the Atlantic came ashore, and on Wednesday the bodies of three females and one of a headless boy came ashore. They were all buried. It is stated that the work of burying the bodies at the time of the Atlantic disaster last April was imperfectly done, and that the recent heavy rains have washed away much of the earth covering them. Consequently an epidemic is apprehended on the return of warm weather. The bodies that have come ashore recently were in an advanced state of decomposition.

THE PILLORY AT NEWCASTLE DEL.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Nov. 22.—The following prisoners were whipped to-day, between 11 and 12 o'clock: Sky Duke, Samuel Bush, and Wm. Pickering, (white,) received twenty lashes each; Wm. Jill, S. Trusty, and Wm. Kenton, ten lashes each; and A. Hawkins was placed in the pillory one hour and received forty lashes. Blood was drawn from two of the white men.

GEN. JORDAN AND THE CUBANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your journal of the 21st inst., in a leading article under the head of "Filibustering" certain statements are made concerning me that are not just or accurate.

You allege that, "Since the uprising of 1868, under Cespedes, the organization and sending forth of expeditions from this country against Cuba have been in the hands of a Cuban Junta in New-York aided actively by a few Americans like Jordan and Ryan, * * * * *. The first large filibuster enterprise from New-York was in the Perit under Jordan, which successfully landed in Cuba. Jordan was also in the Mary Lowell, which was a failure."

Now, it so happens that in every essential particular concerning me these statements are inexact, to say the least. It is true I went to Cuba in the steamer Perit, but, as has been repeatedly made public, I did not pretend or propose to exercise command over the petty detachment of Cubans, Americans, and Europeans who took that opportunity to go to Cuba, in all not more than 170 souls, more than a half of whom were Cubans. Nor did I attempt to exercise such command until several days after I had been ashore in Cuba, when the general safety of the affair made it proper that some one of some military experience should take the control. I was not called upon nor expected to give any active aid in fitting out the so-called expedition of the Perit at all, as could be very readily established in a court of justice.

As for the allegations about the Mary Lowell, the facts are simply these: About the last of January, 1869, residing quietly in Montclair, in delicate health, without any solicitation on my part, I received an invitation, through a friend, from several Cuban gentlemen in New-York, to go to Cuba, there to organize their military resources, for which I was supposed, by common repute, to have some fitness. Having satisfied myself upon what, at this time, I regarded as sufficient grounds, that the natives of the island, for the most part, were in absolute revolt, I accepted the invitation thus made me and stood ready to go by the first opportunity afforded me—it being distinctly understood that my functions would begin after my landing in Cuba. I was not consulted as to the character of the resources to be sent to Cuba, for all that had been settled before I had been invited to go to the island. I was merely told where to go to find transportation, and that was the only matter which directly concerned me at the time.

Accordingly I embarked at Jacksonville, Fla., early in February, 1869, on a small steamer, with some fifty other passengers, with whom, except two or three, I had never met before, and all of whom, with four or five exceptions, were young Cubans, returning home from different schools in the United States; and I may add that there were scarcely a dozen guns or as many pistols with the party, while the vessel carried neither arms nor ammunition as freight.

At one of the Bahamas the steamer proved to be so disabled in machinery as to be unfit to conclude her voyage to Cuba, and her passengers were put ashore. At the same island was the American brig Mary Lowell, with whose movements or cargo hitherto I had had no more to do, Mr. Editor, than you had, and with whose subsequent affairs I interfered no further except when my opinion was asked. I pronounced her unfit to make a voyage to Cuba—that is to say, to divert her from her original destination. This was my only connection with the Mary Lowell in 1870, instead of having been actively engaged.

Since my return from Cuba, "in the organization and sending out of expeditions from this country," as you allege, it so happens, in fact, on the contrary, that I have advised against the several so-called expeditions which have gone forth, regarding them, in the main, as likely to prove profitless. I was, however, indicted and arrested early in December, 1870, through the evidence of persons and documents furnished to the eminent District Attorney for the United States, Judge Noah Davis, by the attorneys of the Spanish Consul in this City, (Webster and Craig,) and made to give bail in the sum of $10,000. Conscious of having committed no such breach of our neutrality laws as those alleged, through my counsel, R. K. Phelps, Esq., for fourteen months I sought trial upon the indictment, as Judge Noah Davis, I am sure, will attest.

Now for the final issue. The present conspicuously able Judge Noah Davis, then United States District Attorney, when my case was finally called in the United States Circuit Court in this City, before Judge Benedict, in February or March, 1871, rose and entered a *nolle prosequi* upon the indictments against me. He then declared that after all possible efforts on his part, he could find no evidence against me; or that, on the contrary, the testimony on which I had been indicted, "instead of being true was the result of a concerted conspiracy between those witnesses, by means of which a fraud was practiced on me (the District Attorney) and a perjury committed before the Grand Jury." Further, that the document or commission which had been exhibiting to said Grand Jury as a commission signed by me was a "forgery;" and, finally, that he believed "the charges are based upon falsehood and are the result of a gross conspiracy. * * * And although the defendant has heretofore to some extent been connected with the insurrection in Cuba, nevertheless, in these particular instances he has been made the victim. I judge from the facts before me that this is a conspiracy of a villainous set of persons whose object, doubtless, was to obtain a large sum of money from the Spanish authority."

I was accordingly set free from my bail bonds, in doing which Judge Benedict suggested to the District Attorney "the propriety of having indictments found against those witnesses for perjury and communicating to the State Department those facts, so that the connection, if any, of the Spanish Consul with the matter may be known."

I have only to add that in your history of what you term filibusterism, you omit a conspicuous instance in our own early history. I refer to the coming at one time to this country, in the first year of the Revolution of 1776, of some forty-nine foreign officers of different nations on the ship owned and dispatched by the celebrated Beaumarchais, and among whom were Frenchmen "like" Lafayette, Germans "like" Baron Steuben, and Poles "like" Pulaski, and who came to seek careers and commissions while their respective nations were at peace with England.

THOMAS JORDAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 21, 1873.

OBSEQUIES OF JOHN P. HALE.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 22.—The funeral of the late John P. Hale took place here to-day. There was a marked observance of the sad occasion. The stores were closed, and the bells tolled between the hours of 2 and 4. At 1:30 o'clock services were held [at the late residence of the deceased on Pleasant street, and the remains were then taken to the Unitarian Church, Rev. Thomas W. Brown, Pastor, on Locust street. The pall-bearers were Gov. Straw, Ex-Gov. Harriman, Judge Daniel Chase, (who was with Mr. Hale ten years in the United States Senate,) Gen. Gilman Marston, Hon. Geo. G. Fogg, Hon. Mason W. Tappan, Hon. E. H. Rollins, Hon. James Pike, Mayor Charles H. Horton, of Dover; Hon. John H. White, Hon. Oliver Wyatt, and Hon. Benjamin Barnes. The persons in attendance completely filled the church. Many distinguished political and social friends of the deceased were present. Judge Doe, of the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire, accompanied the relatives. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Brown, assisted by Rev. John Parkman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly Mr. Hale's Pastor. The services were begun with a chant by the church choir, followed by the reading of selections from the Scriptures. Rev. Mr. Brown then delivered an address. After prayer and singing the remains were carried to the Pine Hill Cemetery, where the concluding services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Lambert, of Charleston, a brother-in-law of the deceased.

ENCOURAGING REPORT FROM THE ERIE CANAL.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The ice-breaker has just arrived here from the West. The boats are moving through the two locks west of here. By night some twenty or more will be got into this level. The ice is thawing, and the prospect is that the boats on this section of the canal will get through sure.

PORK-PACKING STATISTICS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 22.—From statistics gathered by the Secretary of the National Pork-packers' Association in this city, it appears the number of hogs packed to date this season in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Peoria, Ill., and Des Moines, Iowa is 686,667 or 153,394 more than at the same period last season. Chicago shows an excess of 135,380; Cincinnati an estimated excess of 20,000; Milwaukee, 8,500; Indianapolis, 51,462. St. Louis shows a falling off of 41,115; Louisville, 20,082; Peoria, 9,000. Returns from a dozen smaller packing points in Iowa and Indiana all show an increase in the number packed over the same time last year.

WASHINGTON.

DEATH OF REGISTER SOMMERLAD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received a telegram to-day announcing the death of Register Sommerlad, of the Lincoln, Neb., Land Office.

STEALING HORSES FROM THE COMANCHE INDIANS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received information that a party of white horse-thieves recently stole 200 horses from the Comanche Indians on the Fort Sill Reservation, and were pursued by the United States Marshal and a party of assistants to Jack County, Texas, where thirty-two of the horses were recaptured and one of the thieves secured and taken back to Fort Sill in irons to await trial at Fort Smith. Gov. Davis promised those Indians that any white man caught stealing their horses in Texas should be hanged.

EXTENSION OF POSTAL SERVICE.

An extension of the postal service was ordered to-day on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, from Hagerstown, Md., to Martinsburg, West Va., twenty miles; and on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, from Green Lake to Pennsburg, Penn., commencing Dec. 1.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $3,269,096; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposits, $16,955,000; coin, $81,822,495; including coin certificates, $28,854,600; outstanding legal tenders, $364,772,231. The internal revenue receipts to-day were, $223,029; for the month, $5,190,745; for the fiscal year, $38,373,184. The receipts of fractional currency for the week were $702,000; shipments of notes, $2,012,000; national bank currency outstanding at this date, $348,432,223; amount held as security for circulating notes of the national banks, $393,107,000, and for deposits of public moneys, $16,634,000.

NORTH CAROLINA FINANCES.

MESSAGE OF GOV. CALDWELL—HIS RECOMMENDATIONS.

In his message to the Legislature of North Carolina, Gov. Caldwell says: "There is little or no change in the status of our State debt and finances since my message to you twelve months ago. The whole amount of the debt, with interest, including every class of bonds, is something over $38,000,000. It is not believed by any one, not even by our creditors themselves, that North Carolina should pay the entire amount of her apparent liabilities. I cannot believe, and will not believe, that any considerable portion of the people of North Carolina will ever consent that any part of the honest debt shall be repudiated. Our people may become bankrupt in property, they may not be able to avoid it, but never will they consent to become bankrupt in reputation by repudiating any part of a debt which the State honestly owes, and which she has once plighted her faith to pay. While she exists as a State, her sons desire and are determined to hold their heads erect among their brethren of other States, and proudly claim to be citizens of North Carolina, who is too honest to repudiate her debt, although she may be too poor to pay it. Then, gentlemen, I appeal to you to apply yourselves at once, and without delay, to the task of devising ways and providing means to free your State from her pecuniary embarrassments. First, go to work to ascertain how much she owes that ought to be paid; then seek an interview with her creditors and learn on what time and on what terms their claims can be paid. The debt will have to be funded, new bonds issued bearing interest as may be stipulated, and a sufficient tax laid to pay the same when it falls due, and to discharge the principal at the [illegible] to the [illegible] be borne and in my opinion will be [illegible] they see the necessity of [illegible] the State to maintain her high [illegible] her honor [illegible] repudiation. I am fully aware of the [illegible] I am making; and I [illegible] the various changes that will be [illegible] throughout the State, but I [illegible] confidence in the honesty and integrity of the people of North Carolina, and I am thoroughly satisfied that to save the honor of the State they would be content to eke out an existence upon barely enough to clothe their bodies and appease the cravings of hunger rather than to live in affluence and splendor, with every fancy gratified, and lie down in death with the bleeding honor of the State lying dead by their side. Repudiation will wither our present prosperity; it will blight our future prospects; it will subject us to the indignant scorn and contempt of all the great nations of the earth; it will expose us to the derision of our sister States, and render us contemptible in their eyes; and it will utterly destroy our manhood, and leave us without even our own self-respect. Then nerve yourselves for the conflict, and save the State from this everlasting disgrace."

STORMY WEATHER ON THE NORTH COAST.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 22.—The wreck of the steamer City of Washington, at Port Le Bear, broke up during one of the recent gales, and is now completely under water.

The brig Evangeline arrived to-day from Ponce. The mate, C. F. Landht, a native of Holland, was knocked overboard and drowned when the brig was seven days out.

Capt. Hunter, of the steamer Alpha, reports that he experienced heavy gales and adverse winds on the passage from Bermuda to Halifax. He was thrown from his berth by the lurching of the vessel and severely injured. Her Majesty's ship, the Sirius, which sailed on the 18th of October, has not been heard of since. The fishermen of the western shore lost heavily in boats, seines, and other property by Tuesday's gale. It is feared that there will be much destitution among them this Winter.

QUEBEC, Canada, Nov. 22.—Assistance has been sent to most of the vessels wrecked or aground in the river, and, where it is practicable, they will be gotten off and put into Winter quarters. The steamers have not stopped running between Quebec and Montreal so early in the season in fifteen years. The mail steamer Polynesian sailed this afternoon, and her departure closes the shipping, as there are no vessels in port.

DRY GOODS IN BOSTON.

Speaking of the dry-goods trade of Boston the *Traveller* says: "We are informed by a member of one of the houses that the sales were larger on Wednesday than ever before in a single day, and we presume the experience of other houses was much the same. This result has been reached by the adoption of the policy of fixing the prices of goods in accordance with the present market value, without regard to what may have been the cost. For instance, goods that cost sixty cents per yard, and had been selling at a profit, were marked down to fifty cents and disposed of. They can now be bought of importers at forty-five cents, and their sale affords a profit that may compensate for recent losses." In partial explanation of the sale the *Traveller* adds: "In and about Boston—and a very large proportion of the trade is with customers in suburban cities and towns—people usually spend less than their incomes when business is at its best, and they had a surplus to fall back upon when the stringency came, and were enabled to take the advantage of the low prices to which goods were marked down. Then again there are in this vicinity a very large proportion of people enjoying regular incomes from dividends, and these not having been lessened by the panic, they have no personal experience of 'hard times,' and, if not frightened into hoarding currency have the usual amount of money to expend."

DEATH OF AN EX-MAYOR OF ROCHESTER.

Ex-Mayor Charles H. Clark, of Rochester, died at his residence in that city on Thursday afternoon last. He was a lawyer by profession and had resided in the city for more than a quarter of a century. He served one term as Mayor of the city, and was several years active in military affairs, serving as Brigadier General of the Twenty-fifth Brigade District. His illness was disease of the heart, and his death was not unexpected.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS TO BOSTON.

The Boston *Traveller* of Friday says: "The panic has had a most disastrous effect upon the freight transportation business, and well-informed men state that the shipments of freight from Boston to the West during October and November will not aggregate one-third the amount shipped during the corresponding months for the past ten years. Sugar for Chicago and fish for San Francisco comprise the bulk of the moving freight from the East to the West. Inward freight, however, does not show this depression, because of contracts to be filled under past orders. The Boston and Albany Railroad Company have discharged one-half of their 'leading gangs' of men."

OUR SPANISH DISPUTE.

THE QUESTION AT WASHINGTON.

NO CHANGE IN THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—There is no change in the position of Spanish-Cuban affairs, and no prospect of any for several days. Though it is possible, of course, that there may be new developments at any moment, there is not at present any disturbance of the official relations of the two Governments, and communication is as unrestricted as at any time since the seizure of the Virginius. Government has no account of any demonstrations against Mr. Sickles since the night of the 18th, and no confidence is placed in the reports of disturbances later than that time. The mob which began to gather on the night of the 18th was promptly and effectively dealt with by the Spanish Government. If Mr. Sickles has any difficulties with members of the Government at Madrid, as the cable dispatches represent, they are most likely in no way involving official affairs. The position of the United States Government remains precisely as it has been from the beginning. It will sustain the dignity and honor of the nation without war, if possible, but it will be ready to uphold it through war, if necessary. [illegible]

RUMORS CIRCULATED OF A SECOND ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF GEN. SICKLES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Reports have been circulating to-day that a second attempt had been made on the life of Gen. Sickles, but the gentleman, high in political position, given as authority for the statement, denies having said anything on the subject, except what was mentioned to him last night by a person not connected with the Government relative to the late unfriendly demonstration against Minister Sickles, accompanied by a rumor of attempted personal violence. These reports cannot be true, as the Department of State has no information on the subject, nor have any dispatches been received up to a late hour this afternoon from either Madrid or Cuba.

AN INCIDENT AT THE NEW-LONDON NAVY-YARD—QUEER VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The following was received at the Navy Department to-day:

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 20.

SIR: I deem it of sufficient significance to inform the department that last night, about 9 o'clock, two men, representing themselves as naval engineers, appeared at this station and directed the watchman on duty to furnish them with a lamp, as they wished to visit the United States steam-ship Dictator. But not having a pass from the Commandant they were refused permission, and referred to the boatswain living at the station. About an hour later they reappeared with a light, and with the evident intention of going on board the Dictator. Upon being stopped they fired upon the watchman and ran. Their fire was returned by the watchman, who pursued them, but without effecting their arrest.

Very respectfully,
RICHARD WORDEN, Commandant.
Hon. GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary, &c.

THE CAPTURE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

BEMBETA'S REQUEST TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE TORNADO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1873.—At the time of the capture of the Virginius, Bembeta took off a belt containing several thousand dollars in gold, and handed it to the Captain of the Tornado, with a request to send it to his mother, remarking that he had confidence in the naval officers of Spain, but that if the money fell into the hands of the army officers, the chance of its ever reaching its destination would be very slight. The money will be sent from Cuba to Gen. Bembeta's mother, as requested.

INCIDENTS AFTER THE EXECUTION.

Immediately after the execution of the 7th, Gen. Burriel sent all available Spanish forces toward the place where it was supposed the Virginius intended to land, but nothing was found. On their return toward Santiago de Cuba the troops were attacked several times by small detachments of the forces commanded by Modesto Diaz, the Spaniards losing a number of killed, but bringing their wounded in safety to Palma Soriano.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

WORK ON THE STEAMER FORTUNE AND SHAWMUT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The steam-tug Rescue left Washington Navy-yard this afternoon with 150 barrels of powder. The steamer Fortune, which is on the ways receiving an overhauling, has had her torpedo spar taken out and will be launched on Monday. An extra force is engaged on the Shawmut, and extra time is being made by the men at work on the machinery. A new suit of sails is being made for her, and she will be fitted for sea at the earliest possible moment.

THE WORK OF RECRUITING.

On the receiving-ship Relief there are a number of seamen, but the work of recruiting is rather slow, about a dozen having been shipped during the week. There have, however, been a number of inquiries as to time and mode of enlistment, and it is probable that all the men needed will be speedily obtained.

SICKNESS OF REAR ADMIRAL SMITH.

Rear Admiral Joseph Smith, United States Navy, father of our monitor flotilla in the late rebellion, is lying very ill at his residence in this city.

THE POWHATAN AND MANHATTAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Neither the Powhatan nor the Manhattan has moved yet, although the work on the latter has been pushed vigorously, and the fires of the former are kept banked, ready to start at the shortest notice. Both will probably go as far as the Breakwater to-morrow, leaving here about 11 o'clock in the morning.

ASSIGNMENT OF NAVAL OFFICERS TO DUTY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Pay Inspector W. W. Williams is ordered to the Colorado on Dec. 1; Sailmaker William M. Howells, to the Franklin; Lieut. James R. Selfridge, from the Washington Navy-yard, and Lieut. William H. Parker and Master E. J. Arthur, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Franklin; Gunner Thomas R. Wilson, Boatswain John McCaffrey, from the Portsmouth Navy-yard, Carpenter H. M. Griffiths, from Boston, and ordered to the Franklin; Boatswain Andrew Milne and Gunner George P. Cushman, from the naval station at League Island; Carpenter Peter J. Wood, from the Vermont, and Sailmaker George T. Douglass, from the Sabine, and ordered to the Brooklyn; Carpenter George E. Anderson, from the New-York Navy-yard, and ordered to the Colorado; Gunner C. C. Neal, from the Canandaigua, and ordered to the Pinta; Surgeon G. W. Wood, from the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous at San Francisco; Past Assistant Surgeon W. J. Simon, from the Naval Rendezvous at San Francisco, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

OUR HARBOR DEFENSES TO BE PUT IN GOOD CONDITION—TORPEDOES TO BE PLACED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Chief of the Engineer Corps has sent orders to the various officers of the Engineers Corps in charge of the harbors along the coast, to put them in proper condition to resist any possible attacks from the sea. The Engineer Department will also at once prepare torpedoes with the necessary electrical cable instruments, tackle, &c., to be planted at proper points along the coast. This action has been determined on upon for some time, and the torpedoes being in readiness this was considered a very proper time to put them in position.

ACTIVITY IN THE BOSTON YARD—WORK ON THE BROOKLYN AND FRANKLIN.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—As a means of effectively hurrying work at the Charlestown Navy-yard, an order has been issued to close the gates for the present and admit no visitors. The trouble given by the meddling of curious outsiders since the press of work began, was the occasion of this action. A few men were taken on for work yesterday, and every department is now pretty well supplied, although, when other men can be used, they will be promptly secured. If one department is any more hurried than another at present it is the ropewalk, as calls for rope are being made not only for this yard, but for other parts of the country. Work here will most likely be continued next Sunday. Gas was put into the sail-loft and machinists' department yesterday, in order to increase the hours of labor here. The Government having signified its desire to have the Franklin got ready to sail in two weeks, work is being hurried even more than before. The Construction Department has charge of the Franklin at present, and she is not yet ready for the riggers. The remaining work on the Brooklyn is to finish putting in the boilers, repair the decks, and set up new rigging. The Department of Marines is in fine condition and ready to detach a squad when the vessels are ready to sail.

THE FRANKLIN TAKEN OUT OF DRY DOCK—WORK TO BE CONTINUED ON SUNDAY.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—At the Charlestown Navy-yard at noon to-day the frigate Franklin was taken out of the dry dock, and is now lying at the lower shears wharf. The riggers will begin work upon both the Brooklyn and the Franklin early next week. The bell will ring to-morrow as on week days, and the whole force of the yard will work throughout the day. Sixty laborers who have been employed in cleaning the dry dock were discharged to-day.

FITTING MONITORS FOR SEA AT WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 22.—Besides the iron-clad Canonicus, already reported, the monitor Lehigh has been sent to the ship-yard of Harlan, Hollingsworth & Co., in this city, for immediate repairs. This Government work, with private orders, has made the ship-yard quite busy, and 400 men are fully employed, which is very nearly the full force.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The number of people of all classes and conditions in whom has been developed a sudden interest in naval matters, is something extraordinary. The York street gate of the Brooklyn Navy-yard is daily besieged by thousands, anxious to inspect the different war-vessels and stare at the officers who, in case the Spanish unpleasantness results in war, are to earn fresh renown for the American Navy on the high seas. Some days ago, owing to the inconvenience experienced from the press of visitors to the yard, Capt. Chandler issued an order directing that only those having business should be admitted. That order was published in THE TIMES, but Capt. Chandler explained the next day that it was not directed against respectable people who might desire to satisfy a reasonable curiosity by going through the yard, but only to prevent the admission of those who come chiefly from the neighboring liquor stores. Watchman Waugh does not appear to have arrived at a clear understanding of the order yet. He not only stops respectable ladies and gentlemen, and subjects them to a long series of questions, calculated more to amuse the half-dozen marines who stand round the gate, if one might judge from the audible smiles of those at present peaceful heroes, than with any purpose of ascertaining their right to enter; but he makes a habit of stopping reporters, whom he knows to be such, and whose daily visits ought to have made him familiar with their features before now. The work at the yard continues to progress with the utmost rapidity. Two hundred additional men were taken on yesterday. The Colorado's masts are all erected and the rigging attachment is being made with all possible speed. The Minnesota has a large force of men employed on her sides and decks, and the Roanoke is finished with the exception of her machinery. The Dicthtor has not yet arrived at the yard, but is hourly expected. After being thoroughly oiled and cleaned she will be ready for active service. An effort was made to get the sloop-of-war Florida into the dry dock on Friday, but she got fast on a mudbank, and was not placed in the dock until yesterday. She will be ready for sea in about four weeks. The old storeship Supply, Capt. Babcock, arrived yesterday from Trieste, after a fifty-two days' voyage. The Supply carried supplies first to Mexico, in 1845, and since that time has been on the same service to every foreign station in the world. She has the reputation of being the fastest sailing vessel in the navy. The Gettysburg sailed last evening with material and supplies for Newport, Portsmouth, and Boston. Two barges also left with stores for Pensacola and New-Orleans. Capt. Chandler, Assistant Executive officer of the yard, is away with the Despatch, at Philadelphia, but will be back on Monday, when he will take chrage of the yard in place of Capt. Ransom, until the arrival of Capt. Shufelt, who succeeds him on the 1st of December. Work will not be suspended in the yard to-day.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

OUR ARSENALS SUPPLIED—EQUIPMENTS FURNISHED—MATERIAL FOR A FIELD ARMY PREPARED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—It seems not to be generally known that there have been preparations quietly going on under the direction of the Secretary of War, placing our arsenals in condition to supply the wants of an army in the field in case of war, and looking to the condition of the armament of our fortifications for the successful defense of our harbor against a hostile attack by iron-clads. The Ordnance Department of the army is at this moment in most active preparation for a state of war, and is ready to supply an army with an entire equipment of war material, including the most approved breech-loading arms and field and siege batteries of artillery, with every kind of ammunition. The telegraph has been vigorously used, urging forward every preparation to the extent of the ordnance appropriation. The ordnance officers are fully alive to the gravity of the occasion and to the necessity for ample preparation to meet all demands should war be the result of our present complications. While from the nature of the case the navy had to take the active initiative, the War Department is fully alive to the crisis in quiet preparation for the future.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

STRONG WAR FEELING IN UTAH—AMPLE REPARATION OR WAR DEMANDED.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 22.—But one sentiment regarding the Virginius atrocity prevails here, and that is, "ample reparation or war." A meeting held in this city last night concluded with the resolution that "When the Administration finds it necessary to declare war to vindicate the honor of the nation, the people of Utah, without distinction of party, will rally to the support of the Government." Public feeling was high to-day to avenge the insult to our flag and to free Cuba.

A REQUEST THAT THE PRINCIPLES OF ARBITRATION BE APPLIED TO THE CASE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 22.—The following was unanimously adopted by the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Whereas, The barbarous treatment of persons lately captured off the coast of Cuba by the Spaniards having caused a wide-spread feeling of indignation throughout the United States, calling for some action on the part of the Government; and hoping the principles of arbitration under which our nation settled all difficulties with England, may be safely invoked; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend the national authorities to rely upon peaceable arbitration for the settlement of the difficulties, and that while we denounce the atrocities of the local authorities of Cuba, we sympathise with those who are struggling to establish a republican form of government in Spain.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT COLUMBUS, GA.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Nov. 22.—One of the largest public meetings ever assembled in this part of the South was held to-night, to express indignation at the conduct of the Spanish authorities. There was intense enthusiasm, and resolutions of a very bitter character were adopted.

RECRUITING FOR CUBAN EXPEDITIONS DENOUNCED.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 22.—A meeting of the Cuban Patriotic Association took place in this city to-night. President M. A. Montijo read a number of communications, two of which referred to the alleged recruiting of troops for Cuba, carried on in this city under the auspices of the Cuban Association, and both denounced in emphatic terms the prosecution of any such measures. The President supplemented this denunciation by expressing at length the opposition the Cuban Association entertains for any measures which will cause a violation of the laws of the State, or of the United States, or of international law.

OFFERS OF TROOPS FOR SERVICE IN CUBA.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 22.—The citizens of Duvall's Bluff held a meeting Wednesday, and adopted resolutions tendering a regiment of 1,000 men, armed and equipped for service, in behalf of the republic of Cuba. The citizens of this place will hold a meeting on Tuesday night, to express their indignation at the Cuban butchery.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS AT MADRID.

STORMY INTERVIEWS BETWEEN GEN. SICKLES AND THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Special dispatches from Madrid to the London morning journals agree in representing that the late interviews between Minister Sickles and the Spanish authorities were of a stormy character. Mr. Sickles barely escaped mobbing by the crowd which congregated in front of his residence. In consequence of these demonstrations he determined to leave Madrid, but the Government having dispersed the mob and since maintained peace, he has resolved to remain in the city.

FRANCE.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE CABINET.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Cabinet will probably be reorganized to-day. It is understood that the Duke De Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Pierre Magne, Minister of Finance, and M. Desseligny, Minister of Public Works, will remain in their respective offices.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET WITHDRAW THEIR RESIGNATIONS.

PARIS, Nov. 22—Evening.—The members of the Cabinet have withdrawn their resignations, which were tendered to President MacMahon on Wednesday night last.

SPAIN.

DISCOVERY OF A PLOT TO SURRENDER CARTAGENA TO THE NATIONAL FORCES.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—A determined plot of the prominent officers of the Intransigente forces at Cartagena to surrender the city to the national forces, was discovered a few days since, and all the military leaders except Contreras were arrested. Contreras and Galvez are now the sole rulers.

A terrible cannonade and fusillade were heard last night in the camps of the Government troops, and it was believed the military element in Cartagena had made efforts to liberate their commanders, and were shelled by the forts, which are now manned by convicts, the military having been withdrawn. The besieging force remained passive during the firing.

ITALY.

ARRIVAL OF COUNT CORTI AT ROME.

ROME, Nov. 22.—Count Corti, the Italian Minister at Washington, who is now away from that city on leave of absence, has arrived here. He has received a letter from the British Government warmly thanking him for the able manner in which he discharged his duties as umpire of the American and British Joint Claims Commission.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Three thousand dollars in bullion was shipped from Liverpool for New-York by the steam-ship Algeria, to-day.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the Middle and Eastern States, with north-westerly and north-easterly winds and partly cloudy weather. The temperature has fallen in the North-west. North-easterly winds and cloudy weather, variable winds and increasing cloudiness on the lakes; falling barometer, north-easterly and south-easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain in the Ohio Valley and thence to the Gulf coast; north-easterly winds and increasing cloudy weather in the South Atlantic States. The storm from New-Mexico is advancing north-eastwardly.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, north-westerly and north-easterly winds, high barometer, and partly cloudy weather, with rain in Virginia, West Virginia, and Western Pennsylvania, by night.

For the Southern States and Tennessee, north-easterly and south-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain, winds shifting to north-westerly in the Western Gulf.

For the lakes and thence to Kentucky and Missouri, north-westerly winds, increasing cloudiness, snow, and rain.

For the North-west, north-easterly and northerly winds and cloudy weather, with rain and snow.

Reports are generally missing from the Mississippi Valley, the South-west, and Western Gulf.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 30°; 6 A. M., 30°; 9 A. M., 39°; 12 M., 41°; 3 P. M., 42°; 6 P. M., 38°; 9 P. M., 35°; 12 P. M., 34°. Average, 35¼°. Weekly average, 35°.

FATAL RAILWAY CASUALTY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 22.—Last night an extra freight train from Lexington, Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, ran into the rear of the regular freight train, demolishing the caboose, killing a brakeman named William Cook and slightly injuring several passengers.

TWEED IN PRISON.

Continued from First Page.

ninety-first, and one hundred and ninety-second counts in the indictment, you be fined a sum of $250, and that you stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and ninety-third, one hundred and ninety-fourth, one hundred and ninety-fifth, and one hundred and ninety-sixth counts in the indictment, you be fined $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and ninety-seventh, one hundred and ninety-eighth, one hundred and ninety-ninth, and two-hundredth counts in the indictment, you be fined $250, or stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh, and sixty-eighth counts in the indictment, you be fined $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and ninth, one hundred and tenth, one hundred and eleventh, and one hundred and twelfth counts in the indictment, you be fined $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and thirteenth, one hundred and fourteenth, one hundred and fifteenth, and one hundred and sixteenth counts in the indictment, you be fined $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and seventeenth, one hundred and eighteenth, one hundred and nineteenth, and one hundred and twentieth counts in the indictment, you be fined $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and twenty-first, one hundred and twenty-second, one hundred and twenty-third, and one hundred and twenty-fourth counts in the indictment, you be fined $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the one hundred and twenty-fifth, one hundred and twenty-sixth, one hundred and twenty-seventh, and one hundred and twenty-eighth counts in the indictment, you be fined $250, and stand committed until the same be paid.

That on the first, second, and third counts of the indictment, you pay a fine of six cents.

After the removal of Tweed by the officers of the court, Judge Davis, addressing counsel for the defense, said: During this case an occurrence took place that I gave notice would be taken into consideration after the close of the trial, and if it will be convenient to deal with it on Monday morning, the court will enter upon the inquiry. The matter is in relation to the action of counsel at the commencement of this case. They will easily understand to what I refer.

The court then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10:30.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRISONER.

Immediately after the sentence was pronounced, Mr. Tweed was taken in charge by Deputy Sheriffs Shields and Cahill, and by them taken into the room of the Supreme Court Chambers. Tweed retired to a distant corner of the room, where he was shortly joined by his brother and his two sons, with whom he engaged in earnest conversation. The great criminal looked an utterly broken man. All the old confidence, approaching to audacity, that in the days of his prosperity had characterized his demeanor, had vanished, and in its place was an air of despondency that proclaimed a man without hope. Even while engaged in conversation with his relatives he kept his head bowed, and shaded his eyes with his hand. About 5 o'clock all not immediately connected with the defendant received an intimation from the Deputy Sheriffs to retire. Upon this many of those present in the room stepped up to where Tweed was seated, and sorrowfully bade him farewell.

Meanwhile an immense crowd had assembled in Chambers street in the vicinity of the Court-house, who were anxious to obtain a glimpse of the prisoner, and were under the impression that he was going to be taken to Ludlow Street Jail. A good many ruses were employed to dispel the crowd, and twice carriages with the blinds drawn down, and supposed to contain the Deputy Sheriffs and Tweed, were driven rapidly away from the entrance to the Court-house, pursued by eager multitudes.

Toward 6 P. M. the Sheriff's officers finding that the crowd had in a great degree dispersed, took the prisoner from the room of the Supreme Court Chambers, and brought him down to the Sheriff's office. There he was soon joined by his counsel, and measures were at once adopted toward obtaining a stay of proceedings and an order for a new trial. At that time it just became known that Judge Davis had sentenced the prisoner to the Penitentiary and not to Ludlow Street Jail. The expression "County Jail" it appears is legally held to designate either the Penitentiary or Ludlow Street Jail. A contrary impression, however, had prevailed and to such an extent that Warden Tracy, yesterday afternoon, had commenced preparing quarters for Tweed and was in momentary expectation of his arrival at the prison. When the friends of Tweed realized that the Penitentiary was his destined place of detention they were filled with dismay, as was the convict himself. The first quarter, it is understood, in which an effort was made to obtain a stay was from Judge Pratt. He, however, absolutely refused to interfere in the matter, and said he could see no grounds whatever for granting a stay; that the trial appeared to have been conducted with the utmost fairness toward the defendant. Judge Pratt, it seems, was the main reliance of the defense, and his refusal to interfere utterly disconcerted them. A reporter of THE TIMES met Judge Fullerton in the main hall of the court, after the sentence, and asked him if he thought there was much prospect of obtaining a stay. Mr. Fullerton replied, in any but a confident tone, that he did not know, but that they (the counsel) were going to do their best. When Tweed learned of the failure to obtain the stay of proceedings from Judge Pratt, he was, it is said, utterly broken down. Those who witnessed his agitation during the weary and anxious hours that elapsed between the time of his conviction and midnight, while his zealous counsel were striving to obtain a stay, did not hesitate to assert that he will not long survive if consigned to the Penitentiary. At 1 o'clock this morning the prisoner was still in the Sheriff's office awaiting the arrival of one of the junior counsel, who had been dispatched to endeavor to obtain a stay of proceedings from one of the Supreme Court Judges residing in this City.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

There seems to be but one opinion regarding the justice of the sentence. It is admitted, almost without a dissenting voice, that the great criminal has received his just deserts. Many people who have during the progress of the trial expressed an opinion that money would be all powerful to shield the rich offender from the consequences of his acts, now gladly acknowledge their mistake, and the honest jurymen and upright Judge receive the warmest praise. At 12 o'clock yesterday there were many who contended that the efforts of counsel would succeed, and Tweed again leave the Court-house "in the custody of the Sheriff," as he went on Wednesday last, but few supposed he would leave the building which his genius (!) and that of his coadjutors erected, a criminal, with bowed head and the dread sentence of the law ringing in his ears. The conclusion of the trial was the principal topic of conversation at the hotels and other places of public resort. The "Evening Exchange," as the Fifth Avenue Hotel corridors are sometimes designated, was crowded with an excited concourse of men. Democrats and Republicans alike uniting their congratulations that New-York had redeemed itself at last. A knot of Tweed's henchmen occupied a corner in one of the corridors, but their words were few and sorrowful. "Poor old man!" one of them was heard to say. At another hotel in the neighborhood, well known as a head-quarters of the sporting fraternity, a large crowd was gathered. The justice of the sentence was not a theme with them, but the chance of Tweed serving the term prescribed was an absorbing topic. Bets were freely offered that Tweed would not be in prison by Jan. 1, 1874. Among this class it is confidently believed Tweed will not live a year if he is confined in the County Prison, and it is asserted that he will be released on a writ of error before many days, and the Tweed case, instead of being effectually settled at this time, will be kept alive in the courts of this City as long as Tweed lives and his money lasts. It was stated to a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday afternoon that Tweed utterly broke down, for the first time, in his office in Duane street, yesterday morning, when taking leave of his family to proceed to the Court-house, and this fact, added to the undoubted wear on his constitution and mental faculties the past two weeks, is adduced as an additional reason why he will never serve the term of his sentence. It shows further that his remorse can no longer wear a smiling mask.

There were some found ready to pity Tweed, and others still who said the sentence was unnecessarily severe. A mechanic, who had gathered about him a group of his fellow-workmen in a cross street running from the Bowery, discussed the case. The man who seemed to be the spokesman of the party said to one of his listeners: "You think it is hard that Tweed, being an old man, should be made to suffer for these great crimes. I think it much better that one gray-haired man should suffer for his crime, no matter what his former position, than that you and I and ten thousand more brown-haired men should suffer from the demoralization which would otherwise follow." This seemed to be an unanswerable argument.

Whatever Tweed's ultimate fate may be, one thing seems to be settled to the satisfaction of all with whom the reporter conversed, and this is, justice can reach the rich in New-York just as surely as it reaches the poor, and it is only a matter of time in any event. The attack which THE TIMES began against the most powerful combination of Ring thieves this country has known, eventuated at this late day in consigning to a prison cell the greatest robber of them all. The legal questions that will probably be discussed on a motion for a new trial have already been discussed at length by the public. The question of jurisdiction seems to have been pretty thoroughly disposed of by Judge Davis, but Tweed's counsel build high hopes on a fortunate solution of this technicality and the question of Tweed's actual status when the frauds were committed, as enunciated by Ex-Judge Fullerton in a conversation with a TIMES reporter on Wednesday last. But there is another grave question to be settled before Tweed's case can get into court again—the question of contempt—which Judge Davis will probably settle to the satisfaction of the Bench and Bar of this City. There is a good deal of discussion in all quarters on this subject, the general opinion being that Messrs. Fullerton, Graham, and others have, unfortunately for themselves, permitted their zeal to get the better of their discretion.

W. M. TWEED IN THE TOMBS.

About 1 o'clock the commitments had been made out, and the Sheriff's deputies intimated to the prisoner that the time was come for them to take him to the Tombs Tweed expressed his readiness to accompany them, and accordingly the party left the Sheriff's office, and entered a carriage which was in waiting outside the Court-house.

The prisoner was accompanied by his two sons and Mr. Edelsten, one of his counsel. Arriving at the Tombs, admittance was rapidly obtained, and Deputy Sheriff Shields at once transferred his prisoner to the custody of the Night Warden. While the Warden was engaged in preparing quarters for his unexpected guest, Tweed engaged in earnest consultation with his sons. At length the Warden informed him that his cell was ready. The prisoner then took an affectionate farewell of his sons and the others present, shaking hands with each in turn and bidding them good bye. The Warden then conducted him to his cell, which is that known as No. 6 on the first tier.

OTHER RING SUITS.

Ingersoll is still in the custody of the Sheriff's officers. Mr. Brennan stated yesterday to a TIMES reporter that his prisoner would be promptly produced when necessary. He declined to give information as to his whereabouts, but intimated that he was held a prisoner at one of the large hotels, and not at his house in Fifth avenue. Farrington, a partner of Ingersoll, and jointly indicted with him for the forgery of Heath & Smith's signature to fraudulent City warrants, was also arrested yesterday, and bail in his case was refused. He was not committed to the Tombs or Ludlow Street Jail, but no intelligence could be obtained last evening of his whereabouts. There were rumors afloat during the evening that a number of persons indicted for Ring frauds had been or were to be arrested, but these reports, after careful inquiry, appear to have been false. It was also stated that four new indictments for Ring frauds against particular individuals had been found by the Grand Jury. The District Attorney professed to be ignorant about any new indictments, and nothing of a trustworthy nature could be ascertained.

The argument on the motion to quash the indictments found against Richard B. Connolly in 1871, which was to have been heard by Judge Sutherland yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, was postponed until next Saturday.

THE ESCAPE OF SHARKEY.

Yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Mr. Graham commenced his argument in the Tweed trial, District Attorney Phelps asked that the writs of habeas corpus in the case of Maggie Jourdan, Mrs. Allen, and Lawrence Phillips be dismissed, on the ground that the General Sessions Grand Jury had indicted them. Mr. Howe, counsel for the prisoner, asked that the writs stand over to Monday, as a point is raised on the power of the Grand Jury to find a bill pending investigation before a police magistrate. The court so ordered. At the Tombs there is still some excitement over the case. Lawrence Phillips, the keeper who is charged with having unlocked Sharkey's cell, as well as otherwise assisting in his escape, seems to feel his position most keenly. The two women, Miss Jourdan and Mrs. Allen, retain their cheerfulness, and seem troubled only at the possibility of Sharkey's recapture. It is said that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction are to consider the removal of Warden Johnson on Monday. The only new testimony in the investigation of the case yesterday was from a woman who occupied a cell four doors north of the gate, and who saw Sharkey walk out in a woman's dress. She also saw Phillips open the gate for the convict and his abettors. Commissioners Stern and Laimbeer were closeted with Warden Johnson for some time during the afternoon. Justice Bixby has ordered the arrest of Keeper Finnan, upon the affidavits of Warden Johnson and Keeper Faulkner, who charge him with wilfully allowing Sharkey to escape. Finnan was at the gate at the time Sharkey is supposed to have passed out, and the fact that he was not detected creates the inference that Finnan was in collusion with the prisoner.

BANK RESUMPTION.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 22.—The De Soto Bank announces that it will resume business in full on Monday, and it is thought that the First National Bank will do the same in a few days.

THE RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS, No. 25 East 4th st., are the most extensive, luxurious, and popular baths on this continent. Having two large baths, (being the only establishment so arranged,) bathers can have any desired temperature.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably night and day till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

REMARKABLE FACT.—The Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute, have reached the number of [illegible] patients without an accident or failure from the gas.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cocoaine Prevents Hair Falling.—*Advertisement.*

THE "ELASTIC TRUSS," sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $3, is warranted to be the best made.—*Advertisement.*

Nights of Painful Watching with Poor, Sick, crying children, can be avoided by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and during the process of teething it is invaluable. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

CLOSE—BRANDON.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 19, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Chas. H. Payson, D. EDGAR CLOSE to MARY R., eldest daughter of Alexander Brandon, Esq., all of this City.

McCOLGAN—BYRNES.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas S. Preston, JOHN McCOLGAN to ELIZABETH M. BYRNES, both of this City.

DIED.

ARCHBOLD.—On Friday evening, Nov. 21, after a short and painful illness, IRENE L., daughter of Joseph and Sarah Archbold, in the 3d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, William C. Patterson, No. 300 5th st., corner Avenue D, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

BAILE.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, RICHARD J. BAILE, aged 43 years.

Relatives, friends of the family Manhattan Lodge No. 62, A. F. and A. M., of New-York, and sister lodges are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 222 Mercer st., and from St. Mark's Episcopal Church, corner of Montgomery and Grove sts., at 12½ o'clock.

CHURCH.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, of peritonitis, JAMES H. CHURCH, in the 39th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 461 West 47th st., on Sunday, 23d inst., at 1 P. M.

DOUGLAS.—On Saturday, Nov. 22, 1873, ANNIE DOUGLAS, a native of Dunkeld, Scotland, 65 years of age.

Funeral on Monday 24th inst., at 10 A. M., from the residence of her brother, Alex. Douglas, No. 352 West 43d st.

HEARD.—At Newburg, Friday, Nov. 21, CATHARINE C., wife of Dr. John S. Heard.

Funeral on Sunday, Nov. 23, at 1:30 P. M., at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Newburg. Cars leave Grand Central Depot at 9:10 A. M., returning at 3:45 P. M.

LOVE.—On Thursday LOUISA E., wife of Samuel Love, aged 28.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her residence, No. 313 6th av. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MINTON.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, JANE MINTON, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, (5th av. and 10th st.,) on Sunday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOORE.—At Richmond, Staten Island, on Thursday, Nov. 20, T. W. CHANNING MOORE, aged 79 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt Landing, on the arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from New-York, foot of Whitehall st.

☞ Washington, D. C., and Nova Scotia papers please copy.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, No. 159 R. A. M.—Companions, you are hereby requested to meet at No. 117 West 23d st., Monday, Nov. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., to unite with Sylvan Grove Lodge, in paying the last tribute of respect to Companion DANL. R. HOFF, deceased. By order of the H. P. WM. H. OWEN, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MACMILLAN & CO. PUBLISH THIS DAY:

A Standard Historical Work.

HISTORY OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND. Its Causes and Results. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, M. A., Hon. D. C. L. Oxon. New and Cheaper Edition. Vols. I.-IV. 8vo, cloth, gilt tops, $16.

The above, which is unanimously pronounced by the critics of England and America to be one of the finest historical efforts of modern times, has been appearing volume by volume at irregular intervals during the last six years, and owing to this method of publication and to its costly form, has not until now been placed fairly within the reach of the reading public of America.

The present edition has been specially revised by the author for this market. It contains all the original maps and plans, and is now offered in a compact form and at a comparatively low price.

The *British Quarterly Review* says of it:

A history in which vast and varied learning is combined with indomitable patience, scrupulous accuracy, great literary skill, a fine historical style, and a fire of eloquent enthusiasm which abundantly justify our estimate of the first volume, that it is by far the greatest history of our day.

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New Book by Sir John Lubbock, M. P.

THE ORIGIN AND METAMORPHOSES OF INSECTS. By Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M. P., F. R. S. With Numerous Original Illustrations. (Forming the second volume of "The Nature Series.") One vol., crown 8vo, cloth limp, $1 25.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THANKSGIVING APPEAL OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH ST., NEW-YORK. THANKSGIVING DAY, NOV. 27, 1873.

The Trustees of this institution again appeal to the friends of the house for assistance. The financial troubles have to some extent, affected the contributions, and the house is now in debt more than $10,000. Though the funds are entirely inadequate for the support of the house, yet the work does not diminish to any great extent. The poor children are still crowding to our tables, and a most earnest appeal is made for help. To show what is being done by the House of Industry, the following statement for the past year is submitted:

More than FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND meals have been given.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND pounds of bread, besides vegetables, groceries, &c., used in the house and given to the out-door poor.

An average of THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY children daily at the tables.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY CHILDREN are now living in the House.

Our average expense is ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a day, for which the institution is largely dependent upon voluntary contributions.

We shall be very thankful for anything you can do for the House. Food, second-hand clothing, as well as money, will be very gratefully received. The safest way of remitting is by check drawn to the order of Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer.

On Thanksgiving Day services will commence in the chapel at 12 o'clock, and continue until 1 o'clock, when dinner will be served. At 2 o'clock the children will return to the chapel, when the exercises, consisting of singing, calisthenics, &c., will be continued till about 4 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock, the annual dinner to the outside poor, irrespective of sex, color, or age, will be given. Nowhere else can such a sight be witnessed; and some 1,500 men, women, and children were fed here last year. Anything to aid us for this dinner will be very thankfully accepted, as the crowd will probably be larger still this year.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to visit us.

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MORRIS K. JESUP, Pres't. GEO. F. BETTS, Sec.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.
Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation.
Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor.

Regular church service will be held to-day and every Sabbath hereafter; in the morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30. Seats free. The Academy of Music will be occupied until the completion of the new Tabernacle.

ST. MARK'S, CORNER OF 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Service 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Lecture at evening service on "Christianity and Modern Progress." Strangers will be provided with seats.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, (SEATS free,) 23d st., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

STEINWAY HALL. REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR, WILL PREACH IN THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d av. and 10th st., SUNDAY MORNING AT 10:30 O'CLOCK, and in STEINWAY HALL AT 7:45 IN THE EVENING. Subject for evening sermon—"The Humanity of Christ, What it Means to Us."

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Service on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. The next in course of sermons on "Moses" will be delivered at afternoon service, commencing at 3:30 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach at each service.

AT ST. BARNABAS' HOUSE, NO. 304 MULberry st., the children of the Sunday-school, the Day Nursery, and the Free Reading-room are expecting to receive their usual Thanksgiving dinner. Their many friends will please send money or provisions early to Sister Ellen.

ALL SOUL'S CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Nov. 23, at 10:45 A. M., Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach. Subject—"The Panic and the Poor." The evening service will be omitted.

A CONFERENCE OF THE SPIRITUALISTS OF New-York will be held at Germania Hall, No. 200 3d av., to-day at 2:30 o'clock. All invited.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser will preach on Sunday morning and evening at 10:45, and at 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"The Mutual Dependencies and Duties of Mankind." Evening subject—"Character-Building." A sermon to young men. All are invited to attend.

BATTLE AND WAR.—BISHOP SNOW WILL preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Approaching Great and Final Conflict." Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, EAST 25th st., near Madison av.—There will be an evening service in this church every Sunday, commencing at 7:30 o'clock; morning service at 10:30 o'clock. To meet the wishes of those who find in a higher order of church music a help to greater devotion, the selections for the evening service will be from the most approved composers, and rendered by all the admitted talent included in the choir of this church, together with such assistance as they may, from time to time, require.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st.—Rev. George H. Hepworth preaches to-day. Morning subject—"Experience in Christ." Evening subject—"Putting on the Armor." Sunday-school and Bible class at 3. Prayer-meeting Friday evening at 8.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. Young people's prayer-meeting Monday. Lecture Wednesday, and general prayer-meeting Friday evenings. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35TH street, between Lexington and 3d avs.—Divine service in the morning, by Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. PULLman will preach at the hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45, and evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK av. and 34th st.—Rev. Henry Powers will preach at 11 A. M., on "The Terrors of the Lord." Rev. L. Camp, of Brooklyn, will preach in the evening. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Sunday services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

COOPER INSTITUTE, SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7:30 o'clock.—Rev. Henry Morgan's last lecture. "Fast Young Men," (two hundredth delivery,) fourth time in New-York.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING of St. Alban's Church, East 47th st., near Lexington av. Appropriate services on Sunday next at 11 A. M. and at 4 P. M. Other services as usual at 8 and 10 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. C. W. Morrill, Rector.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. John E. Cookman, Pastor. The Bedford Street Praying Band, Thos. Sherwood, leader, will conduct the prayer-meeting at close of evening sermon.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Service and sermon in French, by Rev. C. Miel, at 3:30 o'clock, in Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison and 4th avs.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Humanity and Inhumanity."

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning, 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Christian Obligation." Evening, 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The Hope of Glory."

PEW—DR. TYNG'S CHURCH, MADISON AV.—FOR sale or rent. Inquire by note at 296 Madison av.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK WILL PREACH IN the First Methodist Church, No. 180 Grand st., Williamsburg, Brooklyn, E. D., Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, evening at 7:30 o'clock, and Thanksgiving, Thursday, Nov. 27, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., under the auspices of Lafayette Council, O. U. A. M., and sister Councils, who will appear in full regalia. Subject—"America and Americans." Seats free.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach at South Baptist Church, 25th st., near 8th av., on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Subject by request—"London Work and Workmen Among the Lowly." All are invited. Dr. Dowling will preach in the forenoon.

REV. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., WILL DEliver the fifth annual sermon before the Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Association of this City, this (Sunday) evening, Nov. 23, at Calvary Church, corner 4th av. and 21st st., at 7:30 P. M.

REV. GEO. J. MINGINS WILL LECTURE IN the Sunday-school rooms of the Wainwright Memorial Church, corner Waverley place and West 11th st., Tuesday evening, Nov. 25. Subject—"A Journey to California." Admission, 50 cents.

REV. J. P. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av. All are welcome.

REV. J. M. ATWOOD.—FIFTH UNIVERSALIST Society, Plimpton Hall, corner 9th and Stuyvesant sts. Services this A. M. at 11 o'clock.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday at 11 o'clock. Seats free. All cordially invited.

SHAKERS AND SPIRITUALISTS HOLD a union meeting at Robinson Hall, Sunday, Nov. 23, 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. All are invited. Elder F. W. Evans, with a company of brethren and sisters from the Three Novitiate Families of Mount Lebanon, and Elder G. A. Lomas, with a company from Watervliet, are expected to be present.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Waverley place and West 11th st., Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening sermon by request.

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DRY GOODS.

REIMAN'S

ON MONDAY, NOV. 24, AND THROUGHOUT THE WEEK,

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING, RADICAL REDUCTIONS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT AND DIRECT CASH PURCHASES FROM PANIC-STRICKEN IMPORTERS, MILLS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

THE GREAT UNION SQUARE ESTABLISHMENT EXTENDS A CORDIAL INVITATION TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS TO AN EXAMINATION OF THEIR EXTRA INDUCEMENTS TO CASH PURCHASERS. ATTENTION OF CLOSE BUYERS IS DESIRED.

FAMOUS

SILKS REDUCED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO COST.

Black Silks—those celebrated fabrics.

Bonnet Taffetas, Silver, Ponson Guinet, Bellon, Taillardis.

A good, handsome Black Silk, warranted to wear, at 75c.

Rich Gros de Rhine at 90c.

Elegant satin-finish Gros Grain at $1, $1 15, $1 25.

Cashmere Guinet, extra heavy, at $1 30, $1 35, $1 50, $1 60, $1 75.

Extra Satin Sublime at $1 90, $2, $2 15, $2 25, $2 37.

Colored Silks at 75c., 80c., 85c., 90c., $1.

20-inch fine colored Satins, $1 25, formerly $2 50.

PANIC

DRESS GOODS AWAY down. Gros de Suriche, 25c.

4-4 British Poplins, 25c.

British Satines, 25c.

French Poplin, 41c.

Navy Blue Serges, 20c.

Polka Poplins, 30c.

Camel's Hair Serges, 35c.

Finest quality Camel's Hair Serge Navy Blue, 65c.

All Wool Diagonals, 50c.

5-4 French Merino, 50c.

45 cases New Goods, Cashmeres, Poplins, Serges, at 18c., 20c., 23c., 25c., 27c.

SALE.

ASTONISHING REDUCTIONS.

Mourning Goods.

Black Satins at 35c.

Black Cashmeres, 50c.

Black Crepe Cloth, 95c.

Something new—Satin finished Cashmere, 50c.

Imprin's Delaines at half price.

20 cases Black Alpacas at 20c., 25c., 28c., 30c., 31c., 35c., 37c., 39c., 41c., 43c., 45c., 47c.

15 cases pure Mohairs at 48c., 52c., 58c., 62c.

Finest quality at 64c., 68c., 72c., 75c.

MONEY

LADIES' SUITS,

cost to import $50, $60, $70, $80, $90, reduced to $25 each.

Poplin Dress Suits at $13, $15, $16.

Parisian Silk Suits and own make, $49, $50, $55, $60, $62, $70.

10,000 English Walking Jackets at $6, $7, $8, $10.

Delmans, $15 and up.

Polonaises, $10, $12, $14.

Opera Cloaks, $7 upwards.

Elegant velvet Cloaks, $50.

Ladies' Wraps, $4 75 up.

Children's imported Suits at half their value.

MUST

LACES STILL LOWER.

Real 1 inch, 45c., 47c.

Black 2 inch, $1, $1 10.

Thread 2 inch, $1 85, $1 95.

Real guipure at 10c., 12c., 14c., 16c., up.

Colored Silk bargains.

New designs in Ornaments, Gimps, &c.

10,000 Corsets at 45c

500 doz. Ladies' linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs very fine, $2 25 per doz.

Nottingham Tidies, 15c.

Real applique Tidies, 20c.

Real guipure Tidies with colored satin at 50c. on the dollar.

CHANGE

NOTE THESE PRICES.

Ladies' Undergarments.

Chemises, 50c., 60c., 70c.

French Chemises, Embroidered, at $3.

Drawers to match.

Muslin Drawers at 45c., 47c., 50c., 69c., 75c.

Night Gowns, 85c.

All at prices unheard of before.

French embroidered Corset Covers at $1, $1 10, $1 20, $1 25.

Dressing Sacques, 85c.

French embroidered, $2 50.

Infants' Merino Cloaks.

Misses' and infants' Cuffias.

Ladies' and children's Furs at less than the manufacturers' prices.

HANDS.

20 cases all wool Blankets and Flannels at prices prior to '61.

A large line of Small Ware, Notions, &c., of every description at less than ever. All at remarkably low prices.

Hosiery Department.

Ladies' Merino Vests, 50c.

Gents' Merino Vests, 90c.

Ladies' Balbriggans, $2 75.

Regular made Hose, 25c.

Ladies' and Misses' Merino Hose at great bargains.

The attention of the public is respectfully desired.

At the GREAT UNION SQUARE ESTABLISHMENT.

REIMAN'S.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET,

WILL OFFER MONDAY MORNING,

REAL BARGAINS

IN

Bonnet and Trimming Velvets,

PURCHASED AT LAST WEEK'S

PANIC SALES

AT

ENORMOUSLY REDUCED PRICES.

COLORED SILKS TRIMMING VELVETS at $1, $1 05, $2, and $2 50 per yard, all new and desirable colors.

BLACK SILK VELVETS, Monday, three entire cases, superior make and color. Excellent quality at $1 50, $1 85, $2, and $2 37. All one price.

COLORED SATINS REDUCED TO $1 PER YARD.

BLACK MOIRE SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Complete line of BLACK AND COLORED TRIMMING SILKS. Special bargain in BLACK CLOAKING VELVETS.

5 PIECES FINEST ALL SILK

CLOAKING VELVET,

26 inches wide, $6 25 per yard.

GUINET & CIE. ALL SILK

CLOAK VELVET,

28 inches wide, reduced to $8 a yard.

28 inches BLACK SILK VELVET, At $3 95 and $4 25 yard.

The above we guarantee to be the cheapest ever offered, and well worthy of inspection.

We will continue to display the Richest selection of

PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS, BEADED FRINGES, ORNAMENTS, LOOPS, OXIDIZED, STEEL, AND PEARL BUTTONS, IN VARIETY, IN THE CITY,

mostly our own importations and selected styles, which we are enabled to sell very cheap.

We have received PRE STEAM-SHIP SILESIA, and will open MONDAY, a magnificent selection of

PARIS AND VIENNA FANS

IN REAL SHELL, IVORY, GILT RUSSIA LEATHER, PLAIN AND POLISHED HANDLES, most exquisite designs of painting and styles, at $1 25, $1 95, $2 50, $2 95, $3 50, upward.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Also, many novelties in EUROPEAN FANCY GOODS, Steel Ornaments, Aigrettes, Hair Pins, Buckles, SLIDES, EAR-RINGS, AND SETS in endless variety.

JET AND BRADED BANDEAUS, BANDS, BUCKLES AND NECKLACES, cheaper than any other house.

Novelties in Chatelaines, Vinaigrettes, Buckles, and Belts.

Finest assortment in the City.

Our department of

Berlin Worsted Embroideries,

is now replete with a large stock of CUSHIONS, SLIPPERS, SCREENS, SOFA, AND CHAIR STRIPS, RUGS, &c., &c.

Many of which were purchased At last week's panic sale.

Chenilles, Silk Floss and Java Canvas, Card Board and Needles.

Complete line always on hand.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE and TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

DRY GOODS.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

UNION SQUARE,

Will commence on MONDAY, Nov. 24, to close out their entire stock at an

Immense Sacrifice!

In order to make room for their

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Which they are now daily receiving.

They call special attention to the following goods and prices:

Trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats.

BONNETS, $12 50,	Reduced from $18.
BONNETS, $14 50,	Reduced from $20.
BONNETS, $16,	Reduced from $25.
BONNETS, $18,	Reduced from $28.
BONNETS, $20,	Reduced from $32.
ROUND HATS, $7,	Reduced from $10.
ROUND HATS, $8 50,	Reduced from $12.
ROUND HATS, $10,	Reduced from $14 50.
ROUND HATS, $12,	Reduced from $17.
ROUND HATS, $14,	Reduced from $20.

SASH AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

50 cartons 6-inch Colored Taffeta Sash Ribbon, at 75c.; worth $1 35.

35 cartons 7-inch Colored Taffeta Sash Ribbon, at 85c.; worth $1 35.

75 cartons 7-inch Gros Grain, all boiled, in all the new shades, at $1 25; reduced from $1 85.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS,

7-inch, extra quality, ALL BOILED, $1 per yard; reduced from $1 45.

7-inch, extra quality, ALL BOILED, $1 25 per yard; reduced from $1 85.

LACES.

Black Thread Barbs, very choice goods, at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 25, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, and $7; all reduced 40 per cent.

Point Applique and Real Point Barbes.

Real Valenciennes and Real Point Collars and Sets at very low prices.

POINT APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS at $6 25, $6 50, $7, $7 50, and $8; ALL REDUCED 35 per cent. less than Gold cost.

Real Point Handkerchiefs, $15, $16, $17, $18; REDUCED 40 per cent. on former prices.

Just opened, 2 cases of colored Yak Laces, in all the new shades; also, a full line of Blacks, in all widths, plain and beaded, at 65c. per yard.

ON THEIR BARGAIN COUNTERS will also be placed on MONDAY the following lots of goods:

200 dozen of Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs at 35c.; worth 50c.

150 dozen of Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs at 65c.; worth 95c.

220 dozen at 80c. and 85c.; worth $1 and $1 10.

One lot of 276 Gents' Fine Hemstitched at $1; worth $1 35.

Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 75c.; worth $1.

A mixed lot, 366 dozen Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, extra quality, sheer lawn, at $1 50, $2, and $2 20; fifty per cent. less than cost of importation.

EMBROIDERIES.

15,000 yards of Edgings and Insertings, at 10c., 18c. and 25c. per yard; half of original price.

12,000 yards reduced from 35c. to 15c. per yard.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

A full line of Ladies' Chemises, Drawers, Night Dresses, Toilet Sacques, Skirts, &c., &c., at a reduction of 33 per cent. on last week's prices.

150 DOZEN

Ladies' fine Muslin Skirts, 9 tucks, at 75c., reduced from $1 10.

75 DOZEN

Ladies' extra fine Muslin Skirts, 15 tucks, at $1, worth $1 50.

FURS.

A large assortment of fine Alaska and Shetland Seal in Sacques, Muffs, Boas, and Caps, in all new shapes, either in sets or separate.

Lynx Furs in various grades.

Chinchilla, Cross, and Silver Fox, Ermine, Misses' White Coney, all in sets or separate, at remarkably low prices.

A full line of Fur Trimming in Silver Fox, Alaska, Chinchilla, and Norway Silver Fox, at 25 per cent. per yard less than any other house in the trade.

They invite special attention to their elegant stock of

Otter and Seal Goods

Which they will offer at greatly reduced prices.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

They have reduced their entire stock of Dress Trimmings, consisting of Jet, Beaded Fringes and Gimps—Fine French Goods, their own importation—40 per cent.

Having made large purchases at the late auction sales of French and German Passementeries, they will show an immense stock of these goods at half their former prices.

This house never attempts to advertise goods at prices they are not prepared to show. All the above goods will be laid out on counters through the store, and marked in plain figures. Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect them before purchasing elsewhere.

Johnson Bros. & Co.

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH ST.,

UNION SQUARE.

Immense Reduction in Prices

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT

O'NEILL'S,

Nos. 327 and 329 6th av. and 20th st.

All SILK GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS, 50c. per yard.

In Nos. 9, 12, and 16, in all shades.

The above ribbons are at a reduction of fifty per cent. on former prices, and are the finest goods imported.

ON MONDAY, NOV. 24, will offer

100 dozen of Roman Sashes, all silk, at $2; worth $6.

100 dozen of 7-inch Roman Sashes at $2 50.

Gros Grain Sash Ribbons at 80c. per yard; formerly $1 25.

FANCY SASH AT GREAT SACRIFICE.

Finest Quality of Felt Hats and Bonnets, $1.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

Black Silk Velvets,

Less than the cost to import in gold.

100 pieces of Black Trimming Velvets, $1 50, worth $2.

100 pieces of Black Trimming Velvets, from $2 to $6 per yard.

10 pieces 28-inch Mantilla Velvet at $4 95; formerly $7 50.

50 pieces Colored Velvet at $2 per yard, in all shades; worth $4 50.

Ostrich Plumes.

100 dozen Long Black Ostrich Plumes, $1 85; worth $3.

Willow Plumes, Fancy Feathers, Ostrich Tips.

150 dozen Ostrich Tips at 25c. each and upward. Large lot of real Ostrich Tips at 25c. each.

French Flowers.

An immense stock of fine French Flowers, imported specially for fine City trade.

Laces

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Black Thread, Guipure, Valenciennes, and Real Point Laces, Lace Collars, Sets, and Sleeves.

Ruffings in endless variety.

CHILDREN'S VELVET AND LACE CAPS.

Ladies' Ties.

1,000 dozen of Windsor Ties, 25c.

100 dozen of Crape de Chine, 50c.

1,000 dozen of Silk Ruffles, 65c.

Extraordinarily low price, and to which we respectfully ask the attention of the Public.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,

Nos. 327 and 329 6th av., near 20th st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

GREATER ATTRACTIONS

IN

ALL DEPARTMENTS!

BETTER OPPORTUNITIES THAN EVER

IN ALL

LINES OF DRY GOODS!

Large Consignment of TOYS and FANCY GOODS, Which MUST BE SOLD at a GREAT SACRIFICE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

ALL THIS WEEK.

At Reduced Prices.

Union Adams & Co.

ARE OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Scotch Wool Under-wear,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

ROBES, JACKETS,

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,

SUSPENDERS,

ELEGANT NECK-WEAR,

AND ARE OPENING

Cartwright & Warner's

UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

A CARD.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO OUR PATRONS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC, THAT WE HAVE ON HAND AN IMMENSE STOCK OF THE MOST DESIRABLE MOURNING GOODS, (IMPORTED,) CONSISTING IN PART OF FRENCH CASHMERES, MERINOS, BOMBAZINES, BIARRITZ, TAMISE, SERGES, BLACK SILKS, STRIPED SILK, SHAWLS, &c.; VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, AND COMPLETE OUTFITS READY MADE. WE HAVE ALSO ADDED A LARGE STOCK OF FURS TO OUR OTHER ATTRACTIONS. OUR WHOLE STOCK HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE TIMES, AND GUARANTEE THAT YOU WILL FIND A MORE VARIED AND BETTER ASSORTMENT THAT CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE, AND IN EVERY INSTANCE WE WARRANT OUR PRICES AS LOW, AND ON MANY ARTICLES LOWER THAN THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

N. B.—BLACK ALPACAS, 60c. quality reduced to 38.

31-inch POPLINS, 25c. quality, 12½c.

Best American DELAINES, 12½c., worth 25c.

Three-dollar BLACK SILKS reduced to $2.

W. JACKSON,

IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,

BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

R. MEARES,

6TH AV. AND 19TH ST.

CONTINUATION OF BARGAINS

Immense Jobs from all last week's Panic Sales.

FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT LOWER PRICES THAN YET OFFERED.

Our customers, families, and strangers visiting the City will find this a most favorable opportunity

TO MAKE PURCHASES.

Taking advantage of the depressed state of the market, we have made large investments, and can offer in

Every Department

goods cheaper than before the war.

We are constantly replenishing, and our system of daily purchases gives our customers the benefit of the slightest reduction in prices.

All this week real bargains in Black and Colored

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

Black and Col'd Silk Velvets and Velveteens, Laces, Embroideries, and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, and Undergarments, Ladies' Ready-made Underclothing, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, &c.

It will pay you to make a special visit of examination.

RICHARD MEARES,

CORNER 6TH AV. AND 19TH ST.

$10,000 WORTH OF

NEW AND DESIRABLE CARPETS,

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,

Will be offered on and after MONDAY

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,

AND MUST BE SOLD WITHIN TEN DAYS.

THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY

SELDOM OFFERED TO GET

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN CARPETS.

NO. 265 BOWERY,

Between Houston and Stanton sts.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS

AT

WILSON & GREIG'S,

NO. 771 BROADWAY,

(CORNER OF 9TH ST.)

INFANTS' WARDROBES

AND

LADIES' OUTFITS.

UNDERCLOTHING

Of all kinds at a bargain.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS

Marked still lower.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Below manufacturer's cost.

CHILDREN'S SETS, (MUFF AND BOA,) $1 25 and upward.

CHILDREN'S WHITE FUR CAPS, 75c.

CHILDREN'S WHITE FUR SACQUES, all sizes, $6 and upward.

MISSES' and BOYS' REAL SEAL CAPS, $3 50 and $4 50.

BLACK ALASKA MUFF, with BOA, $7.

BLACK ASTRAKAN MUFF, with BOA, $6.

BLACK LYNX MUFF, with BOA, $10.

REAL ALASKA MUFF, with BOA, $11.

REAL SEAL MUFFS, $10 and upward.

REAL BLACK ASTRAKAN CLOAKS, nice quality, $20.

FUR TRIMMINGS of all kinds and widths cut to order.

CLOTHS & CLOAKINGS.

IRISH FRIEZE, SEAL, and other novelties marked down.

BLACK SILK AND MOURNING GOODS AS LOW AS ANY IN THE CITY.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,

Selling off to close the department.

New arrival of

EMBROIDERED NIGHT-DRESS SETS, in new designs and very cheap.

Balance of HOSIERY at half price to close.

All the CLOAKS have been remarked.

SUITS marked down, and an extra discount of 25 PER CENT. allowed on the price.

New arrival of elegant embroidered

DRAP D'ETE

AND

CAMEL'S HAIR POLONAISES,

Black and colored, in new designs, and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

DRESS-MAKING

Under the most competent management, and at reasonable charges.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY.

(CORNER OF 9TH ST.)

AT THE GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT OF

R. H. MACY & CO.

EVERY DAY.

They are selling goods for next to nothing

EVERY DAY.

They are making large reductions in desirable goods

EVERY DAY.

They still make a cash discount on

Toys, Dolls, Bronzes, and fine imported Holiday Goods.

IT WILL PAY YOU WELL

to spend all your time and all your money.

EVERY DAY,

AT

R. H. MACY & CO.'S,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

FOR 30 DAYS

WARD, DICKSON & CO.

WILL SELL AT

Reduced Prices

THEIR LARGE STOCK

of

NEW, RICH, FANCY GOODS

OF EVERY VARIETY.

CALL EARLY AND EXAMINE

THE STOCK AND PRICES.

NO. 296 BROADWAY,

NO. 64 RUE SAINTONGE, PARIS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—THE choicest shawls in the trade at low prices. L. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th st.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!

We will sell on and after MONDAY, the 24th inst., the greatest bargains in

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls

Ever offered in this market, commencing at $85 for filled centre Square Shawls, and going upward. Every Shawl in our stock will be sold at a price not exceeding 50 cents on the dollar of the market value prior to the financial crisis.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS!

PLAIN COLORED SILKS!

We will open on MONDAY, Nov. 24, five cases more of the New Colors at $1 00 and $2, purchased in Lyons during the financial depression. The best value in desirable goods ever offered by us.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

Every piece of Goods in this Department reduced 30 cents on the dollar. Our Fine Goods Marked Down to Popular Prices.

To make space for Spring Goods, to arrive Jan. 1, 1874, we have marked every piece of goods in this Department, without regard to color or market value, at prices that must secure a speedy sale.

Goods freely shown without any importunity to purchase. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 22, in their popular

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS,

All-Wool Empress Cloths at 30c.; reduced from 50c.

All-Wool Sateens at 35c.; reduced from 70c.

French Sateens, extra quality, 50c.; reduced from 75c.

All-Wool Striped Ottoman Serge, 62½c.; reduced from $1.

Imitation Camel's Hair Serge for Redingotes in great variety.

All-Wool Serges and Diagonals, in all shades and qualities, from 50c.

Lupin's 5-4 French Merinos and Cashmeres, 50c., 65c., 75c., and 87½c. per yard.

Irish and French Poplins,

Tabinets and all other styles of rich Dress Goods at prices proportionately reduced.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Are offering Special Bargains in

REAL LACES,

Comprising Black Thread, Guipure, Valenciennes and Yak Laces; Point and Point Applique Handkerchiefs, Collars, Capes, and Fichus; Black Thread Barbes, Capes, and Fichus; Guipure and Spanish Lace Scarfs; Silk Illusion Veilings, Hamburg Edgings, Insertion, and Bands.

Hemmed, Hemstitched, and Initial HANDKERCHIEFS, in all styles.

Also, the balance of our Black Thread, Point, and Point Applique

SHAWLS,

At prices much below cost of importation.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 24, and during the week,

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

Alpaca, Serge, Sateen, and Duchess Cloth Suits.

A reduction of thirty-three per cent. having been made in all the above styles of Suits. Prices from $17 to $60; former prices, $25 to $90.

Having largely reduced the prices of our elegant stock of

SILK SUITS,

we respectfully solicit an examination.

English Walking Jackets, Cloaks, and Dolmans

at prices to suit the times.

A superb assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Underwear

of superior quality and finish.

INFANTS' GARMENTS

in great variety at a still further reduction in prices.

All orders for DRESS-MAKING will be promptly attended to at moderate prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Great reduction in prices of Foreign and Domestic SHAWLS to suit the times, including a splendid assortment of Paisley, Broche, Ottoman, and Heavy Carriage SHAWLS. Scotch Plaid SHAWLS, in all the different Clans. Mourning and Gents' Traveling SHAWLS in great variety. Also, something entirely new in imitation Camel's Hair SHAWLS.

KINZEY'S,

767 and 769

BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH ST.

Great Panic Sale.

25,000 pairs fine French cloth Gloves, one and two buttons, embroidered, 25c. pair.

12,000 pairs two button Kid Gloves, new cloth shades, reduced to 50c. pair.

Lots of kid Gloves, one and two buttons, closing 25c., 31c., 38c., 44c., 50c. pair.

Goods reduced from 25 to 50 per cent.

Great sale of rich Dress Trimmings, Gimps, Fringes and Ornaments. Prices down.

Lots of Silks, Velvets, Satins, Crapes, Velveteens, &c., closing out low.

Closing out Flowers, Feathers, Hats, and Millinery Goods way below cost to close.

Sacrifice in Ribbons below gold cost.

50,000 yards cord edge Ribbons closing out from 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c. yard.

75,000 yards all silk gros grain Ribbons, every color, 10c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c. yard.

60,000 yards of rich Sash Ribbons, every color and style, 15c. yard up.

Lots of silk Fringes, 3c. yard up.

Lots of silk Gimps, 5c. yard up.

Silk Bonnet Velvets, 75c. up.

Ladies', Gents', Misses', and Boys' Underwear.

Thousands of yards of real and imitation Laces away below gold cost.

Terrible sacrifice in Ethen Handkerchiefs.

Embroidered Initials, 12½c. up.

Embroidered, with names, 25c.

All linen hemstitch, 11c.

Extra all linen do., 12½c.

Gents' all linen, 16c. up.

Lots of fine Goods low.

We are now receiving Our Holiday Goods from the Custom House. We shall offer them WAY below wholesale prices.

Dolls, Toys, Parian and Bronze Goods, Vienna, French, and English Goods.

Steel, pearl, oxidized, and rubber Jewelry, Belts, Bags, Portemonnaies, Card Cases, &c.

Photographic Frames, Swiss carved Goods, Porcelain Medallions and Russia Leather Goods.

Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Jewel Cases, Dressing Cases, &c., from lowest to richest Goods.

WILLIAM KINZEY, Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway, corner 9th st.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 BROADWAY, NEAR 20TH ST.—FULL LINE of WINTER FASHIONS. New attractions. New REDINGOTES. Patterns with CLOTH MODELS now ready. Patterns fitted to the FORM, warranted perfect. Cutting and basting. "SMITH'S INSTRUCTION BOOK, or SECRETS of DRESS-MAKING," mailed for 10 cents. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co

POPULAR PRICES.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

MISSES' CLOTH SACQUES.

POPLIN, SERGE, AND SAILOR SUITS.

FLANNEL, CASHMERE, AND SILK WRAPPERS.

INFANTS' WARKING COATS AND CLOAKS.

COMPLETE WARDROBES FOR INFANTS.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, in great variety, ready made and to order.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CORSETS, &c., &c.

Paris and City Made GARMENTS,

All Greatly Reduced, to Close the Season.

INDIA SHAWLS

Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 24, GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN

Striped India Long Shawls,

From $20 and upward.

Filled-Centre Square Shawls,

$35 and upward.

DOMESTIC AND SCOTCH WOOL

Long and Square Shawls,

SQUARE and LONG, BROCHE and PAISLEY, LONG and SQUARE.

FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR, STRIPED AND FILLED SHAWLS.

ALL GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.

FUR DEPARTMENT.

SEAL SACQUES, MUFF, BOA and CAP to match.

SEAL SACQUES, MUFF, BOA, trimmed with otter.

LADIES' and GENTS' SEAL CAPS, GLOVES and COLLARS.

SABLE, MINK, CHINCHILLA, ERMINE, BLACK MARTEN and other sets.

FUR TRIMMINGS.

FUR BORDERS.

LADIES' FUR-LINED CARRIAGE CLOAKS, &c.

Blankets, Flannels, Underwear and Hosiery,

In great variety and at very low prices.

CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering a large assortment of

Best Qual. 5-frame Eng. Body Brussels,

AT $1 75 PER YARD.

Best Quality Eng. Tapestry Brussels

AT $1 10 PER YARD.

Upholstery Department

Furniture and Drapery Materials, Lace Curtains, Shades, Cornices, &c.

Broadway, corner of 19th st.

IMPORTERS' COMBINATION

WILL OPEN, AT NO. 537 BROADWAY, MONDAY, DEC. 1, 1873,

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,

$500,000

WORTH OF HOLIDAY GOODS,

To be thrown on the market at retail.

For this great undertaking we have secured the premises lately occupied by a large wholesale dry-goods house, for the purpose of offering at retail the combined stock of several well-known

IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS.

Our largest dry goods houses have placed their entire stocks at the disposal of merchants throughout the country at a great sacrifice. We are disposed to do the same thing by giving the citizens of New-York and adjacent towns an opportunity of purchasing a single article at the same rate.

By adopting this plan we feel confident in saying we shall not only be able to give the public great bargains, besides placing, within the reach of all the largest assortment of novelties ever displayed on the continent of America. We want the people to understand that not a piece or an article of any kind which we shall offer for sale has passed through an auction-room or a bankrupt sale, but are

ALL FRESH GOODS,

this year's importations, a great many of which are taken from bonded warehouses in original cases.

We shall mark the goods in plain figures, and at such prices that will not fail to please all who favor us with a call.

Remember the number,

537 Broadway,

and the opening day,

MONDAY, DEC. 1.

CARPETS.

Upholstery Goods,

LACE CURTAINS.

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S

CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS, Nos. 133 and 135 6TH AV.

Having purchased the entire stock of a large importing house, will offer on MONDAY at retail, the FOLLOWING FOR CASH:

MOQUETTES, $2 75.

ENGLISH VELVETS, $1 75.

3-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50.

EXCELLENT APESTRY BRUSSELS, $1.

5-PLIES, $1 25.

INGRAINS, (all wool,) 90c.

ALSO,

the largest assortment of English and American oil cloths, from one to eight yards wide, at reduced prices.

WOVEN DESIGNS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION A SPECIALTY.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

We also call special attention to this department. Having purchased the entire stock of an importing house, will sell at half the cost of importation.

Consisting of the following:

Real Lace Curtains, 4 yards long.

Nottingham Curtains, 50 a pair.

GIMP, FRINGE, CORDS, TASSELS

OF ALL COLORS AND STYLES,

for trimming Lambrequins, Draperies, Cushions, &c.

Curtain Loops and Bands in endless variety.

LAMBREQUINS and CORNICES to order at short notice.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, &c.

This is an opportunity for buyers seldom presented.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,

Nos. 133 and 135 6th av.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equaled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,330,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest are payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad st.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., receive deposits subject to check at sight; allow Four per cent. interest on daily balances. Bills on London. Letters of Credit for Travelers.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the Principal Cities of Europe.
Correspondents in Paris:
Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
No. 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or special sales made on all other days upon one day's notice, and on the most favorable terms.
☞ Our established custom twenty-one years. ☜

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange and at private sale on commission.

Securities not dealt in at the Stock Boards a specialty with this house for many years.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,717,000
STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,717,000 stocks and bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872, and chapter 322, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1894	$1,692,000
City Parks Improvement Fund stock, authorized by chapter 756, section 6, laws of 1873, payable in thirty years	300,000
Croton water-main stock, authorized by chapter 865, laws of 1873, payable Nov. 1, 1900	225,000
Dock bonds of the City of New-York, authorized by section 6, chapter 574, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1904	500,000

Said stocks and bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.
The right is reserved, on the part of the Controller, to reject any or all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.
For full information see *City Record*.
ANDR'W H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1873.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
A second Dividend on the assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company will be paid in bonds of the City of Muscatine, Iowa, on presentation of the Union Trust Company certificates at the office of Messrs. Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.
G. W. STANTON, Jr., JOHN ELLIOTT, R. WILSON, } Committee.

DAVIDSON & JONES,
BANKERS,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,
Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

NEW-YORK 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
Brooklyn 7 per Cent. Bonds.
Also other choice Stocks and Bonds,
Paying 10 to 20 per Cent. at low rates, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty over twenty-one years.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MUTUAL GAS STOCK,
bought and sold by
W. C. NOYES,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

7s.—CITY OF NEW-YORK 7s,
DUE IN 1900.
FOR SALE AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT.
GEO. K. SISTARE.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1873.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	GEORGE F. GANTZ,
CHARLES P. LEVERICH,	WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
WILLIAM G. READ,	ALONZO SLOTE,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	LUCIUS H. BIGLOW,
EDWARD H. OWEN,	PETER I. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. HALSTED,	JAMES McGEE,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,	ARTHUR T. SULLIVAN,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,	WARREN HARRIOT,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT,	JOHN H. WAYDELL,
THOMAS C. POLLOCK,	JOHN J. CRANE.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON.	

INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION.
MATTHEW BIRD, HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN M. WHITE.
At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. JOHN F. HALSTED was unanimously elected President, and Mr. JOHN V. HARRIOTT, Vice President.
THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.
E. H. ROLLINS,
Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Nos. 6 and 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1873. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

NORTHERN PACIFIC, CHESAPEAKE AND Ohio, St. Joseph and Denver City, New-York and Oswego Midland, other unsalable railroad and municipal bonds taken in exchange for coal lands in Tennessee at one dollar an acre. D. M. J., Post Office Box No. 3,229 City.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTORia, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest up-town connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 2, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, BETWEEN 34TH and 37th sts., a GOLD EAR-RING. The finder will be rewarded on returning the same to 68 East 34th st.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.

SUPERB WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.
One of the most elegant collections ever offered at Public Sale, embracing the latest Works of the following well-known artists:

A. Bouvier,	William Craig,
F. Brissot,	R. Fay,
E. Adan,	S. Earp,
A. Penly,	R. Percy,
J. D. Harding,	George Sharp,
C. D. Dibden,	Arthur Hosford,
E. Gautier,	John Faulkner, R. H. A.,
C. Nanteuil,	F. Libbotte,
V. Jaime,	C. H. Chapin,
O. Saunier,	Skinner Prout,
J. Auffray,	H. Leamington,
F. Gonis,	R. Calcott,
B. L. Koek Koek,	M. Carmichael,
A. Achenbach,	P. Maney,
F. Gonis,	R. Gignoux,
M. De Langpre fils,	E. M. Williams,
F. O. C. Darley,	and many others,

Including V. Jean's great picture of
ST. CLOUD
During the reign of the Second Empire, together with the magnificent series of American Landscape Scenery painted direct on the spot by William Craig during the past year. Also particular attention is called to the fine and brilliant series of Westermoreland and Cumberland Lake Scenery painted by S. Earp, of London, and the Oriental Views of Arthur Hosford, painted during a sojourn of fourteen months in Northern Africa.
The whole collection is now on exhibition, and will be sold at Auction at the Art Gallery of Edward Schenck, No. 60 Liberty st. TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25 and 26, at 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL—
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.
The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.
Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.
On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

MISS STEERS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 12 East 47th-st.,
will reopen Sept. 22. School carriages will be sent for pupils without charge.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENty-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.
IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING PUpils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE Institute.—High School for Young Ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding School for boys.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH LANGUAGE TAUGHT BY A FRENCH gentleman at his own or pupil's residence. Address French Professor, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES A FEW PUPILS in French and music; would also exchange lessons with a German lady. Address Miss L. C., *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

A FRENCH LADY HAVING DIPLOMAS, COMpetent to teach English branches, music, and drawing, wishes a few more pupils. Address M. A., care of F. W. Christern, No. 77 University place.

AN ARTIST WILL INSTRUCT IN OIL-PAINTing, water-colors and drawing; also in wax flowers, at the studio, Room No. 13, No. 212 5th av.

WANTED—SOME MORE SCHOLARS IN FRENCH language. Address Rev. E. BOREL, No. 72 West 11th st., City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMMEND HER companion, either in the same capacity or as a competent thoroughly domesticated housekeeper; an excellent care-taker of children, and refined and conscientious in her duties; aged twenty-nine. Address B., No. 178 South Oxford st., Brooklyn.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANT GIRLS and other excellent help, white and colored, for City or country; moderate wages. At the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A COMPETENT AMERIcan lady, in any position of trust in a gentleman's family; would be a companion to a lady; would leave the City. Address Miss A., No. 224 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as cook in a private family or boarding-house. Call at No. 122 West 26th st., second floor, back room.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, first-class dress-maker from Worth, (Paris,) work in a private family or house. Address Mrs. Dolivet, No. 30 West 4th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, cutter and fitter will go out by the day or week; $1 50 per day. Inquire in the store, or address No. 608 3d av., near 40th st.

GOOD SERVANTS,
AT REDUCED WAGES,
and generally well recommended, now at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., waiting employment.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan widow lady, without incumbrance; desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house. For references call on or address Drs. Ford and Jones, No. 16 Bond st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY WITH FIRST-class reference as housekeeper, companion to a lady, or copyist. Address "Htoob," 463 East Houston st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent French girl; is an excellent hair-dresser and good seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes, and has had experience as nurse; best reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs, French Bureau.

SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A few more engagements by the day as seamstress; good operator. Call at No. 1,286 3d av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMan solicits fine washing and ironing to do at home, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 122 West 26th st., second floor, back room.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing and ironing, or cleaning; best City references. Call or address No. 212 West 37th st., second floor.

MALES

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; HAS THE best reference for honesty and sobriety; is a good groom and careful driver; leaves as his employer keeps no horses this Winter. Call at or send to No. 38 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH THE best of reference. Address S. T., Box No. 50 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PORTER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as porter, waiter, or to attend furnaces; three years' reference from last place. Call or address B. L. Queen, No. 151 West 52d st., rear.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT SWISS MAN AS waiter in a private family; fully understands his business, and has the best of references from Europe and New-York. Call or address at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

NURSERY-MAID AND COMPANION WANTED.—A widow lady, residing a short distance from the City, having three children from two and a half to six and a half years of age, would like to employ a young lady of good education and manners to take charge of her children and be a companion. To a person properly qualified a good home and situation will be offered. Address, with reference, "COUNTRY," box No. 886 Post Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT home, $20 to $50 per week guaranteed; no capital required; greatest chance ever offered; particulars free. Address M. MITCHAM, No. 2 Fetter lane, Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general house-work and plain cooking in a small American family. Apply at No. 112 East 40th st. on Monday, from 9 to 3 o'clock, with City reference.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.
ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 16.8 FEET FRONT, IN 38TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—5TH AV., CORNER 91st st., five lots, superbly located; Madison av., corner of 58th st., five lots, excavated church site; 8th av., corner of 102d st., four lots, facing Park; Grand or Broadway Boulevard, 81st st., one lot; 57th st., convenient to Broadway and Park, 25x200.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT MEDIUM-SIZED BROWN-STONE house, 57th st., quite near 5th av., (a bargain.)—Also, No. 12 East 63d st., No. 18 East 60th st., No. 18 West 58th st., Nos. 18 and 24 East 57th st., No. 56 West 57th st., Nos. 20, 24, 35, and 41 West 56th st., No. 22 West 52d st., Nos. 1 and 13 East 53d st., Nos. 7 and 13 East 48th st. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

EXCELLENT BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE in Orange, N. J., near Prospect-st.; neighborhood first-class; convenient to depot. Apply to ROBERT APPLETON, Jr., & CO., Woolens, No. 51 Lispenard-st., New-York.

WANTED—GOOD TENEMENTS OR SMALL PRIvate houses not heavily mortgaged, for eight or twelve lots, near 72d-st. and Riverside Park, with $20,000, half cash and mortgages. Address owner, with location of property, M. W., No. 216 West 50th-st.

NEW FINE DWELLINGS FOR SALE LOW.—No. 15 East 66th st., No. 12 East 63d, No. 18 East 60th, No. 18 East 57th, No. 1 East 53d, No. 13 East 48th, No. 128 West 42d, No. 31 West 39th, and No. 7 West 34th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE IN 22D st., near 10th av.; terms very easy.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

A SPLENDID CEDAR ST. PROPERTY, ALSO small up town residences, to exchange for City or Newark property, or first mortgages. M. WOOLEY, No. 5½ Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEST LINE OF TRAVEL.
MOST AGREEABLE SUBURB.
Fifty dollars per month—interest—outlay or rental. TASTY HOUSE AND GROUNDS; forty minutes by Central Railroad; near depots; pavements, Police, steam fire department, frequent and late trains, low fares; high, well drained, and healthy location; twelve rooms, wide halls, piazzas, call bells, gas, hot and cold water, heater, storm doors, &c.; one acre laid out, bearing small and large fruits, shades, &c.; attractive place, worth $15,000; will sacrifice; payments easy; securities as cash. Inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, close by, or address OWNER, Post Office Box Nox No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

AN INVESTMENT THAT WILL PAY; A HOME.—Buy lots or houses at Elizabethport, N. J.; Singer's Machine Company occupy their factory there immediately; employ 3,000 men; property low; cottages or lots five minutes from depot, for sale on installment plan if desired by purchasers; $50 will secure a home; $10 a lot; titles perfect. E. R. KELLOGG, office No. 3 Broadway, from 10 to 12 A. M. only, or 2d st., Elizabethport, afternoons.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 34 East 10th st., near Broadway; all the modern improvements and in perfect order.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, NO. 13 Clinton place, (8th st.)
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN WASHINGTON place, near Mercer st.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Post Office Box No. 1,339.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES AND STUDIOS in the building No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor place.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET—LOFTS WITH STEAM POWER IN FIRST-class buildings, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Baxter st.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, NO. 763 BROADWAY, with elegant show window.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 49 UNIVERSITY place to let for business.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, WITH STORE FRONT, No. 11 Clinton place, (8th st.)
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 13 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.
The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same.
EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1873.
THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new Guaranteed Stock, will be paid on and after the 1st of December proximo, at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.
The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d December.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 605 GRAND ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.
THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 FROM THE BONDS of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 605 Grand st.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, FROM BONDS of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, will be paid in gold on and after that date at the Agency of the Company, No. 120 Broadway.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Nov. 22.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Nov. 25.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Nov. 27.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Nov. 25.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Dec. 2.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Dec. 9.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

REMITTANCES
TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward issued at reduced rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES' Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

WINTER RESORTS.

SPENCER HOUSE,
St. Mary's, Ga., opposite Fernandina, Fla., is now open. No healthier place can be found to escape the northern Winter. For circular Address S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES PROPERLY WINTERED
At the Clifton Stock-farm of Mr. R. W. Cameron, where they will be fed on the best of hay and carrots, with good stabling and ample paddocks for exercise, for $18 per month. Horses will be sent for, when desired. Address JOHN H. MITCHELL, head farmer, Box No. 1,676 Post Office, New-York.

HORSES BOARDED FOR WINTER.—SIXteen miles in New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage; best timothy hay and water; fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., 28 Old slip, corner Front st.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Young, sound, and handsome; been used by a lady. Address HORSE, West-side Advertisement Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

FOR SALE—25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT—TEN NEW coaches, at No. 54 Marion st.
C. DOSCHER, Executor of J. Heiden.

TO RENT—PART OF A STABLE IN A DESIRABLE location. Inquire at office Gramercy Park House.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., east of Madison av., will rent a large handsomely-furnished room, all modern improvments, on second floor, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., J. C., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A ROOM ADJOINING THE BATH-ROOM, with breakfast—wanted by a gentleman, in a strictly private family where there are no boarders; location between 42d and 50th sts., and Broadway and 4th av. Address A. D., *Times* Office.

FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts., superior accommodations, consisting of two suites of apartments, (rooms all light,) with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

NO. 18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—TO let without board, a large square room, fourth floor; wardrobe, gas, and fire; location quite near Washington square and four car routes; rent moderate; references exchanged.

TO LET—ROOMS SINGLY OR EN SUITE, WITH or without board, first and second floors, with private table and attendance. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.; every house personally inspected; register established eight years.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, WITHOUT boarders, offer a second-story room and hall-room to a gentleman or gentleman and wife, with board; references; location 28th st. and Lexington av. Address C., Box No. 48 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR Madison square, can give a choice of handsomely-furnished rooms, with private table or without board. Apply to M. BERGMAN, confectioner, Stevens House, Broadway and 27th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 434, BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
A very choice suite of apartments, elegantly furnished, with private table and special service.

FIFTH AV., NO. 76.—FINE ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, with board; a very desirable suite on parlor floor, with all conveniences, private bath, &c.; private table if desired.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, singly or en suite, with or without private table; house and location are unexceptionable.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST.
These houses have been leased by CHARLES LEFLER, and are now opened as a private hotel; terms moderate; table d'hôte.

THIRD STORY BACK, AND TWO FOURTH story front rooms to let, with board, handsomely furnished, to families or gentlemen. No. 28 West 31st st.

A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, just vacated; private table if desired; references exchanged. Apply at No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor, three on third, for light housekeeping; near two lines of cars; rent reasonable. No. 528 West 42d st.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN A PRIvate family, front room on second floor, southern exposure, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; terms moderate. No. 117 West 22d-st.

$22 PER WEEK—WITH BOARD FOR TWO, at No. 251 West 25th-st., a large handsomely furnished front room, second floor, southern exposure, modern improvements; references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH ST., OPPOSITE STUYVEsant Park, four doors east of 2d av., handsomely furnished rooms with first-class board at a moderate price—reference exchanged.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, en suite or singly; first-class board; also, fourth floor rooms; references; Broadway cars near. No. 160 West 46th st.

FIFTY-FIRST ST., NO. 16.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, second and third floors, with board. Also a room suitable for a party of four. Private table if desired. Reference given and required.

NO. 14 EAST 31ST ST.—MME. ROBINSON, from Newport, R. I., whose house in that city is unsurpassed, offers to a few genteel boarders all the comforts of a gentleman's home, at above number.

SECOND-STORY FRONT AND HALL ROOM, with or without private table, sunny exposure; fourth-story double room; one other suite. No. 7 West 32d st.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE A NICE-ly-furnished room, with board, on 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; houses not advertised found by applying to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHed floors and suites of rooms to let; private table or otherwise. Always apply at Agency of W. J. COLES & CO., No. 1,292 Broadway.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 412, WEST.—Elegant rooms furnished new throughout, with first-class table, at moderate prices; Twenty-third street cars and stages; elevated railway convenient.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK,
East 20th st., a suite of front rooms, very desirable for a first-class party, with board; house extra size; location unexceptionable.

SECOND DOOR FROM BROADWAY.
No. 36 West 31st st.
Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without meals. References exchanged.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.
A suite of rooms on third floor to rent, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 120 EAST 19TH ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE.—One or two large rooms, handsomely furnished and with sunny exposure, will be rented with board; location is central and unexceptionable.

NINETEENTH ST., WEST.—VERY DESIRAble rooms, with board; gentleman and wife or gentlemen; references. No. 58 West 19th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 105 WEST.—Furnished rooms to let, with board; middle of day dinner if desired; grate fire, ample closet room; references.

NO. 54 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms on parlor and second floors, en suite or singly, with or without board; references; terms moderate.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, THREE on third, for light house keeping; near two lines of cars; rent reasonable. Apply at No. 128 West 42d st.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV.,
Corner of 28th st.; rooms to rent, with board, on second floor.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT furnished rooms, with private table; first class in every appointment. References exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR, alcove, and two hall rooms, third floor, together or separate, with board, to adults; references.

ONE FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE only; private bath-room, closets, &c.; also rooms for single gentlemen, without board. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 295 5TH AV., PARLOR AND ROOMS, en suite, for season or year; private table only; appointments first class; all conveniences.

NO. 207 WEST 38TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board, en suite or singly; Southern exposure.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—A FAMILY OBLIGED TO relinquish the second floor, with private table, unexpectedly, would like to find occupants.

ONE FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE only; bath-room, closets, &c.; also rooms for single gentlemen, without board. No. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 123.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms with board; also table board; terms moderate.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board, separately or together; references required; private family. No. 32 West 19th st.

NO. 385 5TH AV.
APARTMENTS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A NEWLY FURNISHed fourth story front room, with board; references required.

ROOMS TO LET TO A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, with private table if desired. Address M. W., Box No. 19 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,
Corner 38th st., a suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent with board; also table board for two gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 105 WEST 28TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board; private family; middle of day dinner; reference.

NO. 40 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY—One large room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with board; reference.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, can be had by applying at No. 227 East 11th st.; but few boarders taken; references required.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—VERY DESIRABLE FRONT rooms on second floor to let, with board.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM, southern exposure, to rent, with board.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM AT THE RINK!

HOLIDAY SEASON!

GRAND REOPENING OF THE

GREAT WORLD'S FAIR,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 26.

Owing to thousands being unable to gain admission, and to more fully accommodate the immense crowds that throng the wonderful Museum, Menagerie, and Hippodrome, afternoon and evening, the management have arranged for a brief Holiday season at the American Institute building, reopening WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26. This mammoth structure permits the exhibition of scores of caged animals and costly mechanical effects impossible to exhibit in less spacious quarters. It also affords room for brilliant attractions—novelties without number—forwarded direct from Europe by Mr. Barnum for this Great Show. By an improved system of heating, the building is now surrounded by a net-work of steam pipe, rendering it, for comfort, superior to any place of amusement in the City.

The season will witness the American debut of the leading Equestrians, Athletes and general performers of the world. By judicious management Mr. Barnum has brought the modern arena up to a popular standard among the fashionable amusements of the day. Objectionable features of whatever nature are banished, and we now see none but the higher order of Equestrianism, Ancient Olympian Games, brilliant Oriental Pageants, feats of strength and agility, and beautiful trained animals from all sections of the globe. These chaste and fashionable entertainments in the Grand Double Ring will be given daily at 2 and 8 o'clock. To accommodate the masses—especially the thousands of children in the public and private schools—the various departments will be open at all hours from 12 M. to 10 P. M. Notwithstanding the enormous expense incident to the steady increase of attractions from abroad, the vast structure—accommodating *eight thousand people*—enables the management to adhere to the popular admission, fifty cents. Children under nine years twenty-five cents.

AIDA! AIDA! AIDA!
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 8 P. M.
VERDI'S LAST AND GREATEST WORK.

Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH, in announcing the first production of the chef d'œuvre of the greatest of modern Italian composers, feel pride in being able to present it to the American people previous to its performance in London, Paris, or St. Petersburg.

Written at the command of the Khédive of Egypt, whose Opera-house at Cairo was lavishly supplied with everything requisite for immense scenic effects, gorgeous costumes and processions, orchestral and choral combinations, it is but natural that Signor Verdi and Signor Ghislanzoni should have availed themselves to the utmost of such a glorious opportunity. Messrs. Strakosch, recognizing the grandeur and overwhelming success of the work, at once entered into negotiations with the distinguished maestro, and it must be a matter of congratulation to the public of America and to themselves to know that their efforts have been crowned with success.

Having secured the SOLE RIGHT OF PERFORMANCE OF AIDA IN AMERICA, Messrs. Strakosch determined to spare no pains or expense to reproduce it exactly as it was given on the memorable night of its first representation in Cairo and afterward in Italy. The scenery, costumes, properties, and appointments, and even the musical instruments for the band, have been expressly ordered from Italy. The outlay has entailed upon the management an expense of over $30,000, an amount hitherto unknown in America in the production of a single opera. The rehearsals and the selection of artists for the principal roles have for months past enlisted the earnest attention of the distinguished pupil and friend of Verdi, Signor Muzio.

The opera will be presented with entirely New Scenery by Prof. Magnani, of the Royal Theatre, Parma.
Dresses entirely new, by M. Ascoli, of the Venice Theatre, Venice.
Properties by Messrs. Del Prato and Bocchi, of the Royal Theatre, Parma.
Jewelry by Mr. Granger, from Paris.
Models of Machinery by Mr. Mastellari, from La Scala, Milan, and made by Mr. Dornbach, of the Academy of Music, New-York.
ACT 1—Scene 1—Hall in the Palace of the King at Memphis.
Scene 2—Interior of the Temple of Vulcan.
ACT 2—Scene 1—A hall in the apartments of Amneris.
Scene 2—An entrance to the City of Thebes.
ACT 3—The Banks of the Nile.
ACT 4—Scene 1—Hall in the King's Palace.
Scene 2—The scene is divided into two floors, the Temple and the Subterranean Prison.
The cast will be as follows:
Aida, an Ethiopian Slave......Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI
Amneris......Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Radamos, Captain of the Guard,
Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
Omonasro, King of Ethiopa and Father of Aida,
M. VICTOR MAUREL
Ramfis, Chief Priest......Signor NANNETTI
The King, Father of Amneris......Signor SCOLARA
A Messenger......Signor BOY
Priests, Priestesses, Ministers, Captains, Soldiers, Functionaries, Ethiopian Slaves and Prisoners, Egyptian People, &c., &c. The action takes place at Memphis, in Egypt, during the reign of the Pharaohs.
The entire work produced under the immediate supervision of
Signor EMANUEL MUZIO.
Stage Manager, M. VAN HAMME.
Seats now at Academy box-office; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

BLIND TOM CONCERT.
STEINWAY HALL.

BLIND TOM,
the great
MUSICAL PRODIGY AND PIANIST.

BLIND TOM,
TUESDAY, Nov. 25, at 8 P. M.

BLIND TOM,
FRIDAY, Nov. 28,
at 8 P. M.

BLIND TOM MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Nov. 29, at 1:30 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.

A COURSE OF SIX LECTURES
on
DANTE, RAPHAEL, AND THE GREEK SCULPTURE,
by
PROF. A. BIAGGI,
at the
Lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association.
First lecture on DANTE, MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 2 o'clock. Single admission, 50 cents; tickets for course, $2; can be procured of G. P. Putnam's Sons, 4th av. and 23d st., and of F. W. Christern, No. 77 University place.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY) NIGHT.
Association Hall,
Galaxy Course. Mr. W. S. ANDREWS
Galaxy Course. delivers his famous lecture,
Galaxy Course. "DIALECT HUMOR."
Reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets at Galaxy Directory, Brentano's, principal hotels, and at No. 114 Broadway.

GO SEE CRAIG'S MAGNIFICENT SERIES OF Adirondack Scenery now on exhibition at SCHENCK'S, No. 60 Liberty st.

MUSICAL.

Chickering.
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms No. 11 East 14th st.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second-hand, *of First-class Makers, will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, *during this* Financial Crisis *and the* HOLIDAYS, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great Inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Lodges, &c.

A. GOLDSMITH.—PIANO-FORTE. MOST ELEgant Thanksgiving present; magnificent instrument; 7⅓ octave; patent agraffe; rosewood, over-strung; full iron frame; elaborately carved case and legs, including stool, &c. Latest improvements; fully guaranteed; immense sacrifice. GOLDSMITH'S Piano-forte Warerooms, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND SEVENTY-five other fine upright, square, and grand pianos and organs very low for cash, on installments, and for rent; also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos *sent anywhere on receipt of cost price*. Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
West 28th st., next to Broadway.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY............Proprietor and Manager
Mr. Daly begs to announce the completion of the new and magnificent theatre erected for him, at the above central locality, and also to announce that the fifth regular comedy season of the Fifth Avenue Company
WILL BEGIN
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 3, 1873.
The inaugural entertainment will comprise an ORIGINAL POETICAL ADDRESS, written expressly for the occasion by Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES; and an ENTIRELY ORIGINAL COMEDY in five acts, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY for this COMPANY by Mr. JAMES ALBERY, of London, (author of the TWO ROSES, &c.,) and entitled:
FORTUNE!
The BOX SHEET for the FIRST NIGHT will be opened at the Broadway Theatre Saturday morning, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock; and the sale of seats for all the other nights of the FIRST WEEK will be commenced on Monday morning, Dec. 1, at the box office of the new theatre.
PRICES.
Admission, $1. Orchestra and Balcony Chairs, $1 50. Dress Circle Chairs, $1. Family Circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats in the Family Circle, 75 cents. Family Circle sofas, 40 cents. Proscenium boxes, holding five or seven persons, $15 and $12. Parquet private boxes, $10. On and after Dec. 3 the BOX OFFICE of this theatre WILL BE OPEN EVERY DAY CONTINUOUSLY from 8 A. M. until 11 P. M., and seats may always be secured one week in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor............Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager............Mr. A. M. Palmer
Begins at 8; over at 10:40.
SECOND WEEK OF THE CHARMING FAIRY DRAMA,
THE WICKED WORLD,
which, notwithstanding its
ENORMOUS SUCCESS,
cannot be played after next Saturday night.

WICKED WORLD MATINEE ON THANKSGIVING.	Characters by Miss Clara Morris whose representation of the part of SELENE is pronounced by the most competent judges to be the best effort of her life; Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Maude Granger, Miss Meta Bartlett, Miss Kate Holland, Miss Emily Lewis, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr.; Mr. McKee Rankin, and Stuart Robson.	WICKED WORLD MATINEE ON THANKSGIVING.

On MONDAY, Dec. 1, will be produced a new emotional comedy in four acts and six tableaus, entitled:
ASTRAY,
by
DION BOUCICAULT,
written expressly for this theatre, in which Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Claxton, Miss Mestayer, Miss Weathersby, Mrs. Wilkins, and Messrs. Thorne, Rankin, Burroughs, Montgomery, and Stuart Robson, will appear.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
ON THANKSGIVING DAY
will be given a
GRAND MATINEE
of the
WICKED WORLD.
SECURE your seats AT ONCE.

ACADEMY—LA TRAVIATA—MONDAY.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK (BUT ONE) OF THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Last appearance in Opera in New-York of
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8,
LA TRAVIATA.
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON......as......VIOLETTA
M. CAPOUL—DEL PUENTE—SCOLARA, &c.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor......Signor E. MUZIO
TUESDAY, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
Last appearance in Opera in Brooklyn of
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
LA TRAVIATA—NILSSON—CAPOUL.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Arrangements having been fully completed for the first representation in America of Verdi's Grand Spectacular Opera, in four acts, of
AIDA, AIDA,
(The Ethiopian Slave.)
It will be performed on
WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 26, at 8.
For full particulars of AIDA see special advertisement.
Seats for all now at Academy Box-office; also, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Performance commences at 8.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1873,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Foote's famous comedy entitled
THE LIAR.
With Mr. Tom Taylor's Comedietta, called
TO OBLIGE BENSON.
Characters by Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. J. FERGUSON, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.
In rehearsal, Robertson's delightful comedy of
HOME.
The manager begs to announce that he has received from
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
A new work of the highest class, being
A LEGITIMATE MODERN COMEDY, IN FIVE ACTS,
Written for this theatre. It will be produced as soon as the necessary scenery can be satisfactorily prepared.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Lessee............J. B. BOOTH
LAST WEEK OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
Who will appear on
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS—OTHELLO.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—IAGO.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS—SHYLOCK.
SATURDAY MATINEE, Nov. 29, at 1:30.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
THE STRANGER
and
PETRUCHIO.
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1873,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
TICKET OF LEAVE.
Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Open 7:15 o'clock. Curtain, 8 o'clock.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
AND UNIVERSAL FAVORITE,
EDWIN ADAMS,
In his unrivaled impersonation of
ENOCH ARDEN.
Mme. Julie Margurite's charming dramatization of Tennyson's beautiful poem.
REAL DRAMATIC TREAT.
Entire talent of Company. Powerful cast. New Scenery, Mechanical Effects, Music, &c.
Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 24. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.
POPULAR PRICES. EXTRA MATINEE ON THANKSGIVING.
Box sheet for week now open.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING,
GENEVA CROSS.
EXCELLENT CAST, NEW SCENERY,
CHARMING MUSIC, &c., &c.

STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24,
Last Grand Concert
HAMPTON SINGERS,
The Slave Songs of the South.
CONCERT AT 8.
FRIDAY EVENING NEXT IN
HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
125th st. and 2d av.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
THE YALE GLEE CLUB,
THEIR FIRST AND ONLY EVENING IN NEW-YORK THIS SEASON.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, 8 P. M.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. At Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the hall.

FOURTH ANNUAL BALL
OF THE ROSCOMMON SOCIAL CLUB,
At Lyric Hall, 42d st. and 6th av.,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1873.
M. McLOUGHLIN, President.
H. J. DOCKERY, Secretary. T. HANLEY, Treasurer.

PROF. HARTZ AND DR. COLTON.—THE great $2,500 "INDIAN BOX TRICK" will be performed by Prof. HARTZ, with a host of other illusions, four evenings more, at the COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 24, 25, 26, and 27, with a matinée THURSDAY (Thanksgiving) at 2; doors open at 1:30. To be followed with Laughing Gas by Dr. COLTON. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents; 8 o'clock.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ—NOS. 31, 33 AND 35 East 4th st., SUNDAY, Nov. 23, 1873, at 8 o'clock precisely; first concert; Miss Isabella Brush, soprano, (her first appearance in America); Mr. Ernst Schiever, violin; Mr. J. Graf, tenor; Mr. Fred. Steins, baritone; admission for non-members on introduction, $1. H. MOSENTHAL, Sec'y.

THE MULLIGAN GUARDS,
Sung by Harrigan and Hart. Six encores every night. The most popular song and march ever published in America. Price, with picture of "The Mulligans," 40 cents, postage paid. WILLIAM A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

GO SEE AUG. BOUVIER'S LATEST WORKS at SCHENCK'S Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings.
Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.
Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., now open.
Pupils can attend at their convenience, and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.
SPECIE PRICES. { Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 40 cents.
MONDAY, NOV. 24, AND EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
First times on any stage of a new and original fairy extravaganza and grand trick and spectacular comic pantomime, by Mr. G. L. Fox, entitled
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.
With resplendent scenic effects by Messrs. GEORGE HEISTER, CHAS. W. WITHAM, L. W. SEAVEY, LOUIS DUFLOCQ, and assistants.
Unique and startling tricks and transformations, properties and appointments by ROBERT CUTLER and assistants.
Costly and most gorgeous costumes by Mme. FINCHETTE and Mr. GEO. KEYSER.
New and amazing ballets, dances, marches, and groupings by the KIRALFY BROTHERS.
Original music and choice popular arrangements or incidental by Mr. STREBINGER.
The most ingenious mechanical surprises, &c., by Mr THOMAS KELLY and assistant.
The whole produced after five months' unceasing preparation, and at an actual outlay of over $50,000 and under the immediate direction of Messrs. G. L. and C. K. FOX.
CHARACTERS.
The PRINCE DOCILLIAN, owner of a magic watch, and particularly uneasy about his ticker......Miss FANNY HAYWARD
HUMPTY DUMPTY, an old acquaintance among new friends, finder of the lost—
The ORIGINAL HUMPTY DUMPTY, A No. 1—No connection of the other fellow, head and ears in love with two beauties, and in the usual difficulties therefrom......Mr. G. L. FOX
OLD ONE TWO BUCKLE MY SHOE, Grand Uncle to Humpty an ante Bellonistic Lunatic Pantileonatic......Mr. C. K. Fox
The Princess Admiranda, a fairy beauty, who stoops to a mortal of this "wicked world," and loves beneath her station......Miss Ida Yerance
Bellino, a love-lorn damsel of the good old nursery sort......Miss Adelaide Lennox
The Fairy Badtempa, a malevolent spirit,
Miss Roberta Norwood
The Spirit of the Pastures......Miss Agnes Lee
The Magican, Old Fyle, last natural descendant and heir to Aberlin Faust & Co.,
Mr. D. H. Howland
The Hour of Labor......Miss Margaret Chambers
The Hour of Dinner......Miss V. Stewart
The Hour of Dance......Miss Ida Bell
The Hour of Prayer......Miss E. Wood
The Hour of Midnight......Miss C. Cassady
Tarry Thomas, a saltpetre sailor....Mr. W. H. Hamilton
Peter, a peasant......Mr. A. G. Enos
The Emperor of China......Mr. C. Manley
The Widow, So-young-too......Miss Leigh
Mandarin, of the Red Button......C. Welling
Firebrandus of the Fairy Forest......Brady
Steam Uppibus......Golden
Iceberg of the Frigid Zone......Matthews
Polaris......Wareham
Wretched Califfibus, a brigand chief..W. H. Hamilton
Whitefeather, another chief......Knowles
Fitz James Make-up, from Piccadilly......A. Howland
Sketch, a poor artist......C. Coe
Smiling Johnny of the eating-house......A. G. Enos
Cutlet and Butcher......X. Balle
SYNOPSIS.
ACT I.—SCENE I.—The subterranean regions of Badtempa. Preparation for a Fairy Wedding and no Bridegroom. Vision of Earthly Lovers and its Effect. The Fairy Princess resolves upon a trip to the Wicked World in person. The Tarrying Groom Arrives. He has Lost his Magic Watch. Dismay in Fairy Land. The Hours Invoked. Their Compact.
SCENE II.—The Golden Valley. Humpty steals a Turnout from Central Park. Comes to see his Bride. He finds an Unexpected Talisman and Becomes a Second Houdin and Hartz on the Spot. A Little "Mill" Between the Rival Magicians. The Subterranean Delmonico Invoked. A Real Old-fashioned Thanksgiving Turkey!
SCENE III.—The Palace of Instruments in the Realm of Harmonie. Appearance of Herr LIND, and of the Favorite RIGL SISTERS, assisted by 100 coryphées in GRAND BALLET OF INSTRUMENTS, invented and given under the direction of the Kiralfy Brothers. The Hour Strikes. Dismay of Humpty and Grand Transformation!
ACT II.—SCENE I.—The Celestial Kingdom of the Emperor Chang-Tu-Whang. Great Rejoicing Among the People, and Arrival of Humpty and One Two in a Balloon to Join the Festivities. Grand Chinese Divertisement, &c. Dance.
LA FETE DE PEKING,
designed by M. Kiralfy. The "Peri du Hong," by Mlle. BETTY RIGL.
Pyramid, &c., &c. Dance by the
CELEBRATED JACKLEY TROUPE,
concluding with Grand Lantern Festival, by all the characters.
SCENE II.—Outskirts of the city. Humpty sees wonders without number. Humpty's Panoramic Voyage through the Burning Forest, to the North Pole, and to
SCENE III.—Sunny Italy. Humpty's Adventures Among the Brigands and with the National Dancers.
GRAND ITALIAN DIVERTISEMENT
by all the characters.
THE MARTEN FAMILY
in a new and original Tyrolienne. Humpty at more mischief. Finds himself, after an
UNEXPECTED TRANSFORMATION,
AT THE NEW YORK YACHT RACE!
ACT III.—HUMPTY DUMPTY IN NEW YORK.
SCENE I.—An Artist's Studio. Cutting a Man to Pieces
SCENE II.—Dining Rooms at Panic Prices.
SCENE III.—The Elevated Railway.
SCENE IV.—A Boarding-house with Grand Tableau and Transformation to Farragut Lashed to the Shrouds. The Man for Cuba!
SCENE LAST.—Dark and Hideous Glen, with change to the New and Gorgeous Transformation Scene,
THE REALM OF THE HOURS!
EVERY SCENE,
EVERY TRICK,
EVERY TRANSFORMATION,
EVERY DRESS,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW AND NEVER SEEN BEFORE.
GRAND MATINEE
THANKSGIVING DAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FOURTEENTH ST.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) NOV. 24, 1873,
JOINT APPEARANCE OF
LUCCA, MURSKA,
TAMBERLICK.
TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) NOV. 24, AT 8 P. M.,
IL TROVATORE.
LEONORA......Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA
AZUCENA......Mme. PAULINE LUCCA
COUNT DI LUNA......Signor MARI
MANRICO......Signor E. TAMBERLICK
Special Notice.—The opera of Trovatore will be presented on this occasion without alteration or transposition from the original score of Maestro Verdi, and with the above EXTRAORDINARY CAST, UNEQUALED IN THE ANNALS OF OPERA.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26,
DON GIOVANNI,
with the greatest cast ever given in New York.
FRIDAY, NOV. 28,
LAST NIGHT.
MIGNON.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL MATINEE.
Prices—Admission, $2; Reserved, 50c., $1 and $2 extra, according to location; Family Circle, $1.
Seats may now be had at the Box Office, Lyceum Theatre, and Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN E. OWENS.
SECOND WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
MONDAY EVENING AT 8, AND EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M. { The universally popular comedian, MR. JOHN E. OWENS, MR. JOHN E. OWENS, supported by his own DRAMATIC COMBINATION, who will appear in Tom Taylor's three-act Comedy, entitled VICTIMS, VICTIMS, and the Owens specialty of SOLON SHINGLE. SOLON SHINGLE.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2, EVERY DAY BUT SATURDAY. { LAST WEEK of the charming actress, Miss LOUISE HAWTHORNE, who will appear in the drama of LUCRETIA BORGIA, concluding with the comedy of POOR PILLICODDY.
THURSDAY, NOV. 27,
GRAND THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.
THREE PERFORMANCES IN THE LECTURE ROOM.
MORNING AT 11. AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
NOS. 728 AND 730 BROADWAY.
Begins at 8. Admission 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra. Family circle, 40c.
FAREWELL NIGHTS OF CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ!
, The present is POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK of this distinguished tragic artiste, and it is therefore respectfully suggested that TICKETS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE. Box-office open from 8 to 5.
TWO GRAND MATINEES.
A special Matinée will be given on THANKSGIVING DAY at 1:30 o'clock, and a FAREWELL MATINEE on next SATURDAY.
Seats can be secured.
CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ as MERCY MERRICK. | WILKIE COLLINS' own dramatization of THE NEW MAGDALEN.
MONDAY, Dec. 1, Horace Lingard and Alice Dunning.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the
BLACK CROOK
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,
EVERY EVENING AT 7:45;
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30.
SPECIAL MATINEE, THANKSGIVING DAY.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8,
THE VOKES.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
LAST WEEK but ONE of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
BRUTUS,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH....as....DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN
Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF
MORTON COMMANDERY NO. 4,
MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,
RECEPTION and TEMPLAR DRILL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, 1873.
TICKETS......$5
Admitting gentleman and ladies.
A limited number of tickets and boxes for sale, which may be obtained from either of the following
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
Oliver G. Brady, Stamp Department, New-York P. O.
W. F. Costenbader, Am. Bank Note Co., 142 Broadway.
Joel O. Stevens, Sheriff's Office, new Court-house.
John D. Hadley, American Express Co., 61 Hudson st.
Joseph D. Coats, No. 485 Greenwich st.
Josiah Shove, No. 39 Nassau st.
THOMAS C. CASSIDY, Chairman,
No. 364 Broadway.
BENJ. F. STILES, Treas., No. 35 Nassau st. WM. F. GARDNER, Sec., No. 70 Ludlow st.

GO SEE JEAN'S GREAT PICTURE, "ST. CLOUD during the Second Empire," now on exhibition at SCHENCK'S, No. 60 Liberty st.

LECTURES.

DR. FELIX ADLER WILL DELIVER A COURSE of lectures at Lyric Hall—First lecture on MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 8 P. M. Tickets, 50 cents, to be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Westermann's No. 524 Broadway, and at the door.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Wall street was quiet yesterday, without exciting news of a nature to affect the stock market. The banks reported a gain of about $380,000 since Friday. Stocks were very strong under outside buying, but, as far as known, wealthy operators did little in the way of "bearing" or "bulling." The advance in prices is generally considered to be a permanent one. In London the situation is better, money loaning at six per cent. in the open market—two per cent. below the Bank of England rate.

CITY STOCKS AND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until Tuesday, Nov. 25, for the following stocks and bonds: Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, $1,692,000; City Parks Improvement Fund stock, $300,000; Croton Water-main stock, $225,000, and dock bonds of the City of New-York, $500,000. Total, $2,717,000.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Mr. A. W. Gennam, counsel for the petitioning creditor in the involuntary bankruptcy case of Seney against The Union Trust Company, gave notice yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, in bankruptcy, that on account of an adjournment having been granted for a week, that he should on Monday apply for an injunction to restrain the company from parting with any of its assets.

A NEW PETITION AGAINST JAY COOKE & CO.

William Tarobe, of Philadelphia, has filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy in this district against Jay Cooke & Co., basing the petition upon the non-payment by the company of a certificate of deposit. An order for the firm to show cause why it should not be adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt was issued, made returnable on the 29th instant. The involuntary bankruptcy case of Fox & Co. against Jay Cooke & Co. has been further adjourned until next Saturday.

A SMALL FAILURE.

The failure of C. P. Curry, broker, was announced yesterday morning in the Stock Exchange. Mr. Curry only did a small business, and therefore the announcement did not cause much excitement. Curry was once a member of the firm of Curry, Martin & Co. Mr. Martin failed a short time ago.

A CORRECTION.

The firm of Messrs. Gilead A. Smith & Co. received the following telegram from Mr. J. Edgar Thomson yesterday, in reference to the report as to his protest in some of yesterday's papers:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 1873.

I have not been protested, and do not believe I ever shall be. J. EDGAR THOMSON.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

The work at the Board of Excise Commissioners has been, steadily going on; although in consequence of a general complaint on the part of the liquor dealers of a falling off in their business, the receipts of the office has been greatly decreased. The number of applications up to the close of the office last evening was 6,695, and all the district from the Battery to Fourteenth street, from river to river, is now under license superintendence. This district includes Wards One to Eleven, Thirteen, Fourteen, Fifteen, and Seventeen. The Sixteenth and Twenty-first Wards are now undergoing examination preparatory to granting licenses, the receipts for the money deposited on application being equivalent to a temporary license in those districts not yet inspected. The total receipts of the office since June 1 have been $503,810, of which $14,440 has been returned for refused applications, leaving a net balance of $489,370. Of this amount $362,000 has been deposited to the credit of the Sinking Fund, $63,000 placed in the hands of the City Chamberlain on account of the appropriations made by the last Legislature for the benefit of the charitable institutions, and $45,000 deposited with the same officer for the year's expenses of the board. The balance remains in bank to pay refused applications, &c.

The following table shows the daily applications of last week with the amounts of the licenses applied for:

Date.	Applications.	Amounts.
Nov. 17	12	$760
Nov. 18	8	450
Nov. 19	14	650
Nov. 20	16	1,180
Nov. 21	11	740
Nov. 22	11	770
Total	72	$4,550

With regard to the action of the Liquor-dealers' Association on Monday evening last, the board, while acknowledging that the liquor trade is an extensive branch of commerce, and large sums of money are involved therein, cannot concede that all desirous to be engaged in the traffic are "highly-respectable citizens." The remedy sought for by the association is to be only obtained through the Legislature; but while the law exists, and all respectable liquor-dealers are willing to comply with it, the Commissioners are determined to carry it out so far as the power is vested in them. With all the unpleasantness that has naturally arisen from a stringent law, but little opposition has been manifested by those who desire to carry on a respectable business, and this fact the Commissioners think is a good evidence that the existing law is giving nearly general satisfaction.

A LUNATIC AND HIS KEEPER.

During the past week a Dennis R. Sheridan, formerly an inmate of the New-Jersey Lunatic Asylum, has been annoying the officials of that institution by calling regularly at meal time each day and demanding his meals. He wanted them to provide him with a room, and when told that he could not remain there except sent by due authority, he said that the world owed him a living, and he chose to demand it at the asylum. The officers tried to discover the whereabouts of his friends, but failed, and on Friday were forced to have him arrested. He was tried before Justice Mills in Trenton, and committed to the County Jail as a vagrant. Sheridan was formerly a lawyer practicing in Jersey City, and was well educated, but by reason of hard study and want his reason gave way, and he was committed to the Lunatic Asylum about three years ago. His family were not able to pay the charges for keeping him, and soon afterward he was taken away by his brother. Some time afterward he was found wandering about the streets of Albany, N. Y., and his condition being discovered he was given in charge of a keeper and put on a train for the Lunatic Asylum. On the way he asked the keeper to show him the commitment, and the man innocently handed him his bunch of papers, but no amount of coaxing was enough to get them again. At the stopping place Sheridan sprang out of the car and informed the people at the depot that he had a dangerous lunatic in charge, who had become possessed of the idea that he was an officer in charge of a lunatic, and having the papers Sheridan found plenty of assistance to secure the careless keeper. Sheridan took the next train for New-York, and the keeper remained in custody for several days, until his friends instituted an inquiry and found him in a fair way to lose his reason. Sheridan has been kept by his friends in a small village in Massachusetts during the past year, and has evidently escaped. Three years ago he figured prominently in Democratic politics in Hudson County, and was a candidate for legislative honors.

THE CASE OF FRANK L. TAINTOR.

The motion for a new trial of Frank L. Taintor, who was recently convicted on the charge of embezzling $400,000 of the funds of the Atlantic National Bank, has been denied. The motion was made for the purpose of testing the correctness of the ruling out of the evidence of the defendant by Judge Benedict. In the evidence excluded the defendant offered to prove that his acts were known to the President and some of the Directors of the Bank, and were sanctioned by them, and that all his dealings with the funds of the bank were intended for its account and benefit, and were believed by him to have been sanctioned by the President and some of the Directors, although there was no resolution of the Board of Directors authorizing and sanctioning them. These offers were not made to contradict the proofs of the commission of the acts, but only to disprove the averments of the indictment that the acts were done with intent to injure and defraud the bank. The argument was heard before Judges Benedict, Woodruff and Blatchford, and the motion denied on the ground that the circumstances offered to be proved by the defendant would not tend to disprove the guilty intent charged against him in the indictment.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The arrests by the Police in this City during the past week were 1,690.... There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 519 deaths, 443 births, and 152 marriages, showing a decrease of 26 deaths, 11 births and 53 marriages, as compared with the figures of the preceding week.... Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 26 fires for the week, ending at 8 A. M. yesterday, involving a loss of $19,970; insurance, $134,500.

CASTLE GARDEN AFFAIRS.

The following are the arrivals of emigrants at Castle Garden during the past week: 15th, Main, Bremen, 474; 17th, India, Glasgow, 182; Baltic, Liverpool, 240; Denmark, London and Havre, 367; Bavaria, Hamburg, 1,038; Italy, Liverpool, 326; Wisconsin, Liverpool, 248; City of Paris, Liverpool, 610; Pembroke, Cardiff, 32; 18th, Caledonia, Glasgow, 51; 20th, Siberia, Hamburg, 369; 20th, Australia, Glasgow, 150; Pennsylvania, Glasgow, 38; 21st, Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 172; St. Laurent, Havre, 47; 22d, Aragon, Bristol, 64; Bremen, Bremen, 107; Deutchland, Bremen, 308; bark Jennie, Bremen, 180.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

The following telegrams were received yesterday by Mr. Grant, Superintendent of the Produce Exchange:

LITTLE FALLS, Nov. 22.

The canal at this point is ice-bound; weather warmer; if boats will move we will shove them through. JAS. KENNA, JR.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.

Reports from the canal this morning are more favorable; boats seem to be moving again slowly. G. A. DAYTON, Auditor.

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies have made the offer to take the grain in the canal at any point east of Utica at fifteen cents per 100, delivered at the Thirty-third Street Depot, and at seventeen cents, delivered in the harbor, provided the grain be delivered them within twenty days from this date. There are supposed to be about 3,000,000 bushels of grain in boats now in the canal. The quantity in transit on Saturday last, by canal, lake, and rail, was 22,532,485 bushels, about 2,000,000 less than for the corresponding week last year; by canal only it was 5,275,503 bushels.

SALE OF ANTIQUE ARMOR, &c.

A large collection of antique furniture, armor, &c. is on view at the Clinton Hall salesrooms, among which are halberds, lances and shields of the time of Henry II., a Toledo blade, and a good assortment of German swords and helmets. There are also a number of fine bronzes, a quantity of majolica ware, ancient brass ware, clocks, Japanese cabinets and fancy goods, India, Cashmere and Turkey rugs and carpets. Among the furniture we notice a credence of the time of Henry II., a Venetian ebony cabinet, a monastic table and cross dating from the fifteenth century, arm-chairs and mirrors of the Louis XIV. and XV. style, and a very large number of other articles rarely offered at public auction in this country. They will be sold on Monday and the two following evenings.

HELP FOR THE POOR.

The committee appointed at the conference held on Thursday afternoon with the view of relieving the distress of the poor of the City, met last evening at the house of Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, Madison avenue. The meeting of the committee resulted in the adoption of a recommendation providing for the classification of the poor, instituting inquiries as to the number who have a just claim on the help of others, inviting applications from the country for laborers, distributing applicants among the various organizations already in existence, and remitting such applicants to the State as belong to it. No new measure is recommended until it is made evident that no existing agency, civic or voluntary, can meet the emergency.

PERSONAL.

Alfred Wilkinson, of Syracuse, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Col. W. H. Reynolds, of Providence, is at the New-York Hotel.

Dr. F. M. Dearborne, United States Navy, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Aaron H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Lieuts. B. H. Randolph and W. F. Reynolds, United States Army, are at the Everett House.

Col. John D. Miles, Indian Agent, with a delegation of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, arrived at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday from Washington.

Hon. G. W. Hendee, M. C., of Vermont; Hon. Clinton L. Merriam, M. C., of Locust Grove, N. Y.; Judge E. H. Rosekrans, of Glenn's Falls, N. Y.; and Senator Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Adams, who has been for several years the Pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, in this City, has resigned his charge to assume the Presidency of the New-York Presbyterian Union Seminary. Rev. Joseph I. Duryea, now Pastor of the Presbyterian Church on Clason avenue, in Brooklyn, it is said will succeed him in the Pastorate of the Madison Square Church.

CITY HALL NOTES.

It is said that the Aldermanic Committee on Salaries and Offices will present a report to their board to-morrow, adverse to the estimates for the Mayoralty.... Commissioners Laimbeer and Stern, of the Department of Charities and Correction, were closeted for an hour yesterday with Mayor Havemeyer. It is said that a proposition to dismiss several Tombs officials on account of the escape of Sharkey was discussed.... Marshal Hart issued 208 licenses, and received $458 28 last week.

CANADA.

CLOSE OF THE NAVIGATION SEASON.

COLLINGWOOD, Canada, Nov. 22.—The steamer Cumberland arrived last night. She is the last boat for this season from Lake Superior. The steam barge McKerral attempted to get into Penetanguishene yesterday with a cargo of supplies, but was unable to penetrate the ice further than the Reformatory Prison, and had to return. The City of London is hourly expected to arrive from Chicago on her last trip. Tugs, barges and sailing vessels are laying up here, though there is no ice in the harbor. The snow is over a foot deep.

MONTREAL, Nov. 22.—The continued cold weather, together with an additional fall of snow, has operated unfavorably on the river and the canals. The St. Lawrence is reported impassable on account of the ice between Batiscan and Quebec. The city canal basins are full of heavy floating ice which freezes together after the tugs pass through. The steamer Bohemian and the propellers which managed to get down the canal will lay up at Montreal.

The steamer Picton and a number of barges are fast in the ice. The Beauharnais Canal propellers Dominion, Prussia, and Columbia, and a large number of barges will Winter in the Lachine Canal and their cargoes will be sent to the city by sleighs.

SMUGGLING WOOL.

SUITS BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO RECOVER $80,000.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 22.—Prosecutions have been commenced in the United States District Court here against Chas. A. Boardman, of Calais, and Chas. H. Dyer, of Eastport, upon the complaint of Major C. C. Emery, of Special Agent Bingham's office at Boston. Boardman is charged with having smuggled a large quantity of Cape wool into the port of Calais, which wool was originally imported into Boston, where it was withdrawn from the warehouse for exportation to St. Stephen's and other ports in New-Brunswick, and from the latter places, as it is alleged, smuggled as aforesaid. Entries were made at Calais of a comparatively trifling portion of the wool, the principal part being brought in, it is alleged, without payment of any duty at Calais; the wool cleaned, and then returned to Boston and other markets where it went into consumption. The amount sued for is said to be something over $75,000. It is claimed that the Government lost over $20,000 in duties by this firm in less than one year's time. The case against Dyer is for knowingly aiding in the smuggling of a quantity of hake fish from the Island of Grand Menan, in October, 1869. The amount sued for is about $5,000. The books and papers of the said Dyer were seized on a warrant issued by Judge Fox, and disclosed such evidence as to warrant the commencement of this prosecution.

CONDITION OF THE CANALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Auditor Dayton has received the following dispatches:

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Nearly 100 boats from the north are between here and Waterford, loaded mostly with potatoes. Will get them through if possible.

(Signed,) F. K. MARSHALL.

WEST TROY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—There are about seventy-five boats on this section. All are moving, and if we have no drawbacks will have them through to-morrow night.

(Signed,) N. NORTH.

WATERFORD, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Boats between Mechanicsville and Waterford, all on the move down.

(Signed,) W. M. DONALD.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—We have done a good day's work west of Schenectady, also at the sixteen locks, and west of them, and we now think that, unless cold and stormy weather sets in, that, with extra help, and, if parties interested in boats and property are on the ground to see to their individual interests, that all boats east of Utica can be got to tide-water in the next six days. But men owning or controlling boats or property must be on the spot, as represented.

(Signed,) A. NELSON, — O'CONNOR, — JUDGE, } New-York, C. W. RICE & CO., Lyons. T. C. KIMBALL, New-York.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The veterans of the war of 1812 will assemble at the armory, No. 130 East Fifteenth street, at 12 M., on Tuesday next, Evacuation Day.

Mrs. Westmoreland, a lady well known in social and literary circles in the South, delivered a short lecture on "Social Myths" last evening, in the hall of the Union League Club.

Andrew L. Roberts and Robert Gleason, the alleged bond forgers, have had fifteen additional indictments for forgery found against them by the Grand Jury. This makes a total of 120 indictments against them.

The Hardin will case came up before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. The most important testimony given was that of a witness who testified that he was the real husband of the woman claiming to be Mrs. Hardin.

John Gallahan, of No. 113 Baxter street, while engaged in digging a cellar at the new building No. 147 Mulberry street, undermined the wall of the adjoining building, a portion of which fell upon him, causing fatal injuries.

Col. Whitley's detectives made two captures of smuggled goods recently, $6,000 worth of diamonds having been seized in the one case and a large quantity of cigars in the other. The persons smuggling the goods were not arrested.

Mr. A. B. Pullman, of the Pullman Car Company, sailed yesterday for Europe. He is to put on several English railroads his palace cars, and is to introduce on them the American system of running cars and checking baggage.

Detective Eustace, who was remanded to post duty on Friday, yesterday tendered his resignation to the Commissioners as a member of the Police force. Mr. Eustace was for twenty years a member of the Police force and for sixteen years a detective.

During the week ending on the 22d instant, Michael Conner filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and Charles F. W. Koehler, Frederika Koehler, Anson G. P. Dodge, Wm. Jay Hunt, Samuel J. Schoefield, and George Kohle were adjudicated involuntary bankrupts.

A fire occurred at 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, in the apartments of Abram Rosenthal, No. 56 Hester street, resulting in $600 damage to building and contents. A one-story frame building, occupied as a blacksmith-shop, was destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock, yesterday, involving a loss of $400.

Adolph Simon, a German, was brought to this City yesterday by Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg, who had arrested him at Malden, N. Y., on a warrant from Justice Flammer, of the Essex Market Police Court, charging him with having abandoned his wife seven years ago. Simon is locked up at Police Head-quarters.

The entire stock of rich artistic bronze and fancy goods at Messrs. Alexander M. Hays & Co.'s, up-town store, in Fifteenth street, near Union square, is to be sold at auction by Allen B. Miner & Bro., on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Messrs. Hays & Co. are well known as among our largest importers of fancy goods, and their stock is a very rich one.

BROOKLYN.

The Police of Brooklyn made 529 arrests during the past week.

The total amount of taxes collected in Brooklyn during the week amounted to $20,990 34.

Margaret Stephens was committed yesterday for trial by Justice Walsh on a charge of stabbing James McMahon.

Charles Rethfield, charged with violating the Election law by selling liquor on election day, was yesterday sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment.

Joseph Vogal was arrested last evening on a charge of feloniously assaulting his wife by striking her on the head with a stone, inflicting a dangerous wound. She was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Augusta Kraft commenced suit against her husband, Christian, in October last, but yesterday made application in the City Court to have she suit discontinued on the ground that she had "forgiven" her husband. Application granted.

William Tate, aged forty years, was instantly killed last evening while working on board the new steam-ship Swatara, in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, by the fall of a piece of machinery. The body was removed to his late residence at No. 94 Hooper street.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A movement has been started in the towns of Bedford, Lewisboro, and Somers, in favor of organizing a new agricultural society.

A subscription was started yesterday at Mount Vernon to raise funds for the establishment of a free library and reading-room in the village.

The Sabbath-school teachers of Yonkers will hold a meeting to-morrow evening at the Baptist Church. The subject of discussion selected for the occasion will be, "Should the Catechism be regularly and systematically taught in the Sabbath-schools?"

Mr. Amos Levinus, a butcher of Scarsdale, near the Hartsdale station, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, left home with about $500 in money on Thursday, and indulged somewhat freely in liquor, and yesterday morning he was found dead, with less than $5 in his pockets. A Coroner was notified of the circumstance, and a rigid investigation of the case will be made.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark engravers have decided to form a protective union.

A new time-table will go into effect on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad on Monday.

Gen. Sherman left Newark yesterday morning on the early Western express, on his way to Indianapolis.

Stephen Malloy, who was one of the crew of the Virginius, killed at Santiago, was for a number of years a bar-tender on Jersey City Heights.

Patrick Larkin, the old man who was assaulted with a hatchet in a saloon on Railroad avenue, Jersey City, on Wednesday last, is recovering.

Adjt. Gen. Stryker states that he is constantly in receipt of offers from veteran officers tendering their services in case of a war with Cuba.

A public meeting of the citizens of Newark will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, on the 26th inst., for the purpose of organizing a relief association.

The New-Jersey Association of Spiritualists and Friends of Progress commenced its seventh annual session at Newark yesterday, Dr. Coonley presiding.

The officers of the Second Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., held a meeting in Newark last night, and decided to tender their services to the Government for duty in Cuba or elsewhere.

The railroad-station at Cranberry, and the store of J. W. Duncan & Co., near the station, were entered by burglars on Thursday night, and a quantity of goods and cash stolen, estimated at $350.

The East Point House, at the mouth of Maurice River, was destroyed by fire on Thursday. The house was owned by Ephraim P. Sharp, and was used as a Summer boarding-house. It was valued at $6,000, and insured for $3,900.

The analysis of the Passaic water, made during the past four months by chemists employed by the joint boards of Jersey City and Newark, will be made public during the coming week. The analysis shows that the water is sufficiently pure for drinking purposes.

A human skeleton was dug up by some laborers at work near the northern freight-house at the Erie Depot, Jersey City, yesterday. It is supposed that it is the remains of some unknown drowned person, as the ground now occupied by the freight-houses was dredged from the river bottom.

Yesterday morning a gang of workmen engaged upon the new bridge of the Central Railroad's branch track at Woodbridge were precipitated into the river by the supports of the draw giving way and letting it down into the water. Patrick Fagin, one of the workmen, had his leg broken, and was taken to St. Michael's Hospital in Newark.

The Camden County teachers will meet on Jan. 17 to form a permanent organization. They have also appointed a committee to secure the passage of a law to compel the attendance of all children in the county between the ages of six and fourteen years, for at least three months in the year, at the public schools.

A short time ago the Morris and Essex Railroad Company notified their officials that their wages would be reduced on and after the 30th inst. The men had not been paid for October, and on the 21st inst. the paymaster came around with the money. The men were astonished to find that their wages had been cut down for October, thirty days before they had been notified.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The game of billiards last night between Ubassy and Garnier was won by the latter in the forty-first inning. The score was as follows: Garnier, 400; Ubassy, 293. On the twenty-first inning, when the score stood 156 for Garnier and 134 for Ubassy, the umpire, A. Smith, decided there was no count for Ubassy, though a majority of the witnesses said it was a plain count. Ubassy was vexed, and threatened to end the game, but after a moment's reflection decided to go on. Subsequently Ubassy claimed "no count" on Garnier, which the umpire allowed against the general opinion. Ubassy became so angry that he refused to shake hands with Garnier after the game. The largest runs were: Garnier, 63, 71, 31; Ubassy, 21, 33, 42. The averages were: Garnier, 9 31-41; Ubassy, 7 6-41. Garnier takes the first prize, Ubassy the second, C. Dion the third, Daly the fourth, J. Dion the fifth.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE BRIG SULTAN RESCUED BY THE CITY OF BRUSSELS.

HALIFAX, Nov. 22.—The brig Sultan, of Shoreham, England, from Baltimore Nov. 1, with a cargo of wheat for Falmouth, England, was towed into port last night by the Government steamer Lady Head. The Sultan had a prize crew on board from the Inman steam-ship City of Brussels, which steamer fell in with the brig on the 17th inst. in latitude 41° 21', longitude 62° 06'. After leaving Baltimore the Sultan experienced heavy weather; she leaked badly and the pumps became choked. While in this condition, the men being exhausted from pumping, the City of Brussels hove in sight and took off the Captain and crew of the Sultan and put a prize crew on board. The latter, by hard work, got the pumps clear and the ship free; bore up for Halifax, and was taken in tow last night off Chebucto Head. The cargo is slightly damaged.

The schooner Dolphin, from Lardiase, C. B., for Halifax, was lost off Marie Joseph in the gale of the 18th inst.

The bark Helen Patterson, with coal, for Portland, dragged her anchors off the breakwater, at Liverpool, N. S., on Tuesday evening, and went ashore near Billy Nial's Ledge and immediately bilged. The crew took to the rigging and remained there all night, and were rescued next day by Capt. Aikens, of the American schooner J. H. G. Perkins, who, at the imminent risk of his life, took off six of the men. The remainder were taken off by Capt. Broadstreet, of the schooner May Queen. The bark will be a total loss.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE ROBERT LOWE.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 22.—A dispatch from Sackville, N. B., says it is reported that the telegraph cable steam-ship Robert Lowe was lost on the coast of Nova Scotia during the storm on the 17th and 18th inst., and that the Captain and a portion of the crew were drowned.

FIRE AT SPENCER, MASS.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 22.—The barn connected with the Massasoit House, in Spencer, was burned last night. The loss is $7,000; insurance, $4,700. The hotel was badly scorched. Mr. D. C. Luther was injured internally while assisting in getting the steam fire-engine to the fire.

SINKING OF A STEAMER.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 22.—The steamer Probasco, which left this place for Cincinnati yesterday, struck on the rocks at the foot of the Grand Chain, at dark last night, and sunk. The passengers and crew are safe. The vessel lies in twelve feet of water.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Dr. Aug. Wheelus, W. H. Pillow, R. F. Cooke, Geo. Fuller, J. Ogden and wife, Miss Mary C. Reynolds, W. L. Smith, wife, daughter, and two children, S. Mumford, W. H. Miller, J. Hopper and wife, Le. Suler Lecouturier Framivis, M. Elukdur Obadallat, Wm. Ring, M. Kelley, M. Daily, Wm. E. Vail and wife, Mrs. John C. Rowland, Miss M. A. Gray, Mrs. McIntyre, Geo. R. Pendleton, Geo. D. Dwyer, Wm. M. Scott, W. C. Alberger, Oscar V. Dayton, Mrs. Chas. T. Gilbert and two children and maid, John Robinson, M. Martin, Wm. Andrews, Joseph Ehlen, Miss J. E. Heard, B. S. Van Horn, James Barbour and wife, James Caden, Charles Augustus Schrieber, L. J. Heard, Miss Dean, Mrs. S. L. Hayes, A. Dean and wife, T. Mihlesen, J. Tensen, M. Daly, Mrs. E. C. Wooster, Miss L. Wooster, R. C. Bayldon, Mrs. Louisa Anderson, John Clancey, Smith Sweet and wife, William Anderson, J. D. Moore, Joseph J. Perkins and wife, M. Gilmore, J. W. Gilbert, William Dowal, M. Anderson, John McGrath, Mrs. McIntyre and child, Mrs. G. Cooke.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Eugene Jautzen, Geo. Lang, D. Mongerd, J. Clark, J. Young, Thomas J. Morgan, Mrs. A. R. Stark, Miss A. Goodwin, W. H. Stark and two servants, Mrs. W. H. Stark, F. Lacia, E. R. Houghton and two servants, Mrs. Aldrich, Mrs. Peckham, J. McIntosh, Pat. Lacey, J. Wagenliast, Pat. McCauley, Ed. Nolan, J. Lyon, Andrew Hayes, Wm. J. Asken, B. D. Gray, J. Lilan, J. Elds, Wm. Carrigan, James Palver, Patrick Falld, P. Polson, P. Coleman, J. Coleman, John Bennett, Jas. Ward, J. T. Love, Peter Ott, Mr. Harris, wife and child, Miss Mary A. Gilbert, Mrs. P. H. Gilbert, Miss Lula B. Gilbert, Miss C. P. Merrill, Mrs. Laird, M. Hackett, D. H. Davis, Thos. Hall, J. Ryan, Pat. Evay, M. Smith, J. Norton, J. Welsh, P. Murphy, J. Willis, Geo. Ackerman, D. C. Clarke, Robt. Elliott.

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—Samuel M. Bryan, Mrs. Bryan, child, and nurse, A. B. Pullman, Miss Nellie Pullman, E. Putman, Mrs. Catharine C. Oldfield, Z. Cohnfeld, E. D. Klein, James H. Gosson, J. H. Cator, H. B. McKay, Mrs. McKay, Edward Wardham, Mrs. Wardham, Alex. G. Chalmers, Thos. Robinson, E. Baselborn, Richard Taylor, M. Stanfland, Chas. Webster, John E. I. Grainger, Austin Kelly, Rev. Dr. David Keene, W. P. Hill, Chas. F. Taylor, N. B. Falconer, C. F. W. Yergens, W. Allhusen, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, N. W. Bishop, Mrs. Bishop, Miss Anne Bishop, John Douglas.

In steam-ship Italy, for Liverpool.—William J. Battams, Francis Brady, Rev. William Ryan, Charles Lloyd and wife, Joseph I. Harris, Mrs. Boyd Street, Miss Mattie Boyd, Mrs. Julia Keller, Master Keller, Frank Cushing, Rev. J. G. Williams, Leopold Fulhaber, James Cameron, Miss Mary Jackson, Charles Lavelle, John Howe, Francis Haslewood, Miss Catherine Farley, Thomas J. G. Dixon, John Duncan.

In steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.—L. W. Sawyer and wife, Miss A. Sawyer, G. W. Bennett, L. Ackley, A. L. Crosby, John Richards and wife, J. J. O'Mahony, W. H. See, Wm. Patterson, Mr. Cushing, J. D. Couch, Hugh F. McLain, Aug. S. Bernstein, John Crabtree, Miss B. A. Alsop, Geo. Kinner, Frederick Nevill.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Adam Link, Geo. Brown, L. T. Williams, John Wood.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:55 | Sun sets.....4:36 | Moon sets..7:31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:09 | Gov. Island.10:58 | Hell Gate.12:20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Paris, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Hansa, (Ger.,) Brickenstein, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; Weybosset, Potter, Port au Prince, New-York and West India Steam-ship Company; Niagara, Howes, Havana, &c., James E. Ward & Co.; Geo. Cromwell, Crawford, New-Orleans, Clark and Seaman; Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans, &c., Fred. Baker; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, James W. Quintard & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Albemarle, Stark, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Company; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam ship Company; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Company; Neptune, Berry, Boston; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia.

Barks Staatsrad Bivel, (Norw.,) Jansen, Leith, Funch, Edye & Co.; Castelar, (Norw.,) Lond, Belfast, (Ireland,) Funch, Edye & Co.; Florence Peters, Branscomb, Portland, Miller & Houghton; St. Mary, Hallowell, Arica and Hallowell, Fabbri & Chauncey; Anna, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Cork, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lydia, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Fortunato, (Ital.,) Barban, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Harmonie, (Swed.,) Fissall, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Ironsides, (Br.,) Potter, Genoa and Leghorn, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brigs Brothers, (Dutch,) Mark, St. Thomas, &c., Peniston & Co.; Fannie H. Jennings, Mahony, Portland, Me., Jed, Frye & Co.; Daisy, McCarthy, Lisbon, Hand & Swan; Brothers, (Br.,) McKenzie, Morgan, Pill, &c., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Helen G. Rich, Huss, Seville for orders, John Dittlosen & Co.

Schrs. Jesse B. Smith, Tyler, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Carrie A. Bentley, Falkenberg, Charleston, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Addie & Nellie, (Br.,) Cameron, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Fish Hawk, Chase, Harwich.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Limerick (Br.,) Jamieson, Liverpool, Nov. 7th, and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. to John G. Dale; Nov. 10th, lat. 50 26, lon. 21, passed ship Hudson, hence for London; same day, lat. 50 21, lon. 21 42, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 12th, lat. 48 25, lon. 33 56, passed steam-ship Algeria, hence for Liverpool; 13th, lat. 47 52, lon. 37 08, passed a National steamer bound E.; 17th, lat. 42 15, lon. 53 30, passed ship New World, hence for London.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Nov. 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Marrianna VI., (Portu.,) Santos, Lisbon 44 ds., with salt and cork-wood to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

United States store-ship Supply, Commodore Babcock, Trieste Aug. 2, Gibralter Sept. 18, and Madeira Oct. 1. Had light head winds and calms down the Mediterranean; came a southern passage; found no N. E. trades, but wind light from E. to S., and fine weather to Bermuda; has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras, with a succession of gales; Nov. 18 had a gale from N. E., barometer down to 28 60; Oct. 8, lat. 24 37, lon. 23 05, spoke bark General Huntley, (Br.,) bound S.; 14th, lat. 21 34, lon. 33 54, spoke brig Constantine, (Br.,) from Surinam, for Boston; Nov. 7, lat. 29 09, lon. —, passed brig Maggie Burns, bound S.; 13th, lat. 34 46, lon. 72 02, passed schr. J. B. Marshall, (of Boston,) bound S.

Bark Lavinia, (of Greenock,) McKenzie, Pernambuco, 30 ds., with sugar to R. P. Currie & Co.

Bark Pavio Schiaffino, (Ital.,) Cantina, Gloucester, 50 ds., with salt to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Cecelia C., (Ital.,) Oneto, Cork, 52 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Eliza A. Cochrane, Nickerson, Pensacola, 10 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Benner & Pinckney.

Bark Cecchino Danovaro, (Ital.,) Lugeras, Alloa 56 ds., in ballast to Siocovich & Co.

Bark Chiarina, (Ital.,) Gargullio, Lavonia 69 ds., in ballast to S. F. Robinson. Oct. 26, lat. 26, lon. 49, spoke bark Francisco, (Ital.,) from Bone, for Philadelphia; same time saw bark Nellie, (Ital.,) from Marseilles, for New-York.

Brig Leona, (Br.,) O'Neal, Rockland, N. B., 13 ds., with building stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Sarah Gilmore, (of Stockton,) Clifford, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to Jova & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Countess of Dudley, (of Perth,) Pithlado, Liverpool 50 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinsons—vessel to J. C. Hayes. Nov. 7, lat. 26, lon. 64, spoke bark Troubadore, (Br.,) from Gloucester, for Wilmington, N. C.

Brig Andrea Mignano, (Ital.,) Lubrano, Boston, England 54 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Susan, (of Halifax,) Moine, Arecelbo, P. R., 29 ds., with molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Wesley & Seymour, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Spicer, Sydney, C. B., 19 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Mechanic, (of Portland,) Gould, Caibarien 13 ds., with melado to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Charlotte Fisk, Williams, Port Royal, S. C., 15 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with lumber to Kinne, Ross & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. L. F. Warren, Johnson, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar to Leaycraft & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. I. S. & L. C. Adams, (of Great Egg Harbor,) Somers, Marseilles Oct. 1, with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Edward J. Palmer, Stevens, Frontera and Laguna 31 ds., with mahogany, logwood, and hides to Moller & Theband.

Schr. Joe Hooker, Kelly, Hyannis, for Virginia.

Schr. Lizzie Smith, Gorham, Wellfleet, for Tangier.

Schr. Sarah Gilmore, Davis, Rockport, Me.

Schr. J. M. Fish, Smith, Provincetown, for Tangier.

Schr. S. J. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Emma, Gilkey, Bangor, for Key West.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, Whitney, New-Bedford.

Schr. C. H. Macomber, Higgins, New-Bedford.

Schr. Worden and Evans, Thomas, Providence.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. W. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

BELOW.—Bark L. G. Biglow, (of Yarmouth,) O'Neill, Dublin, Oct. 7.

WIND.—Sundown, light, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Hansa, for Bremen; India, for Glasgow; Pembroke, for Cardiff; Italy, City of Paris, and Baltic, for Liverpool: City of Austin, for Galveston; Mississippi and Geo. Cromwell, for New-Orleans; Niagara, for Havana; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Old Dominion, for Richmond.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Arrived, steamer Nereus, from New-York; ship Edgar, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 22.—Sailed, steamer Charleston, for New-York; ship A. E. Lovett, for Havre.

DISASTER.

The schr. F. F. Randolph, Capt. Steelman, was run into by the steamer City of Boston, off Huntington, on the night of Thursday, and had all her bow carried away, and damaged her about $3,000. The schr. was got into Cold Spring Harbor in a sinking condition.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 22.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York Nov. 12, for Liverpool, arr. here at 5 o'clock this morning, and the steam-ship Atlas, Capt. Gill, of the same line, from Boston Nov. 11, for Liverpool, arr. here at 11 o'clock this morning.

The American Line steamer Ohio, sld. from here at noon to-day for Philadelphia.

F. BOOSS & BROTHER

HAVE OPENED A RETAIL DEPARTMENT FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY, and offer a fine assortment of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURS,

At a reduction of *20 and 30 Per Cent.*

Sole Manufacturers of the PATENT LE GANT MUFF.

NO. 449 BROADWAY, Between Howard and Grand sts.

SOLID SILVER-WARE,

Our own Manufacture Exclusively.

The largest and richest stock ever shown in New-York now offered at retail.

Gorham Manuf'g Co.,

NO. 1 BOND STREET.

MANUFACTORY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

REDUCTIONS.

LONDON DRESS SCARFS, $2 00.

ENGLISH WINDSORS, $1 50.

REYNIER'S DOG-SKIN GLOVES, $1 50.

WARD'S,

NO. 387 BROADWAY, AND BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

JAS. G. DARLING, Pres't. A. P. SCHARFF, Sec'y.

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INSURANCE CO., OF NEWARK, N. J.

Cash Capital.....$200,000 00

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NORTH-WESTERN

NATIONAL INS. CO., OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

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INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE AT REASONABLE RATES.

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PIANO-FORTES,

GRANDS, SQUARES, AND UPRIGHTS.

Unrivaled for richness, power, and delicacy of touch and tone.

Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.

Pianos rented and sold on installments.

WAREROOMS, 34 & 36 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW-YORK.

WE SOLICIT A CALL FROM PARTIES ABOUT TO PURCHASE EITHER FURNITURE OR BEDDING TO EXAMINE OUR IMMENSE STOCK, WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT AN ENORMOUS DISCOUNT FROM FORMER PRICES. WE MEAN BUSINESS, AND ARE MAKING THIS REDUCTION WITH THE VIEW TO KEEP OUR HANDS EMPLOYED DURING THE COMING WINTER.

C. & S. HEYMAN & MACK.

PRINCIPAL WAREROOMS, Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Hudson st., corner of Houston. Up-town Store, No. 1,023 3d av., corner of 61st st. Factories, Nos. 276, 278, 280, and 282 West Houston st.

CARL H. SCHULTZ,

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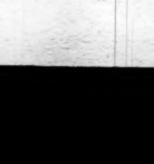

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